PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,507—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th June	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603		
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7903		
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6500
30th ,,	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 715, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs.	550
Bombay to Marseilles	,,	525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY 13th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th June, from the Victoria Dock. Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	28th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.
THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52	8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20	8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17	0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80	0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	67	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	8	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	13	39	5	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	6	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	13	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz.	Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr		25	8
Oxford		21	0
Soft Gauze		18	0
Twill		10	8
Dress	24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33	0

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON,
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th June, 1905.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Fort Office of the Company, Esplanade Road (Next to the P. and O. Office,) on 21st June, 1905, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1905.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 10th to Wednesday, the 21st June, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. HOGAN,
Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Cawasji No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR TELEGRAMS! WAR TELEGRAMS! WAR TELEGRAMS!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
121, MEADOW'S STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR,
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa,
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	660,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.
Dalney.
Hawai.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Liao-Yang.

London.
Lyons.
Nagasaki.
New York.
Newchang.

Peking.
Port Arthur.
Shanghai.
San Francisco.
Tokio.
Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

J. OAKES & CO.

TAXIDERMISTS, Tanners, Furriers, Leather Dressers and Merchants, Leather Goods Manufacturers and General Commission Agents, Bombay. Please send for our price list.

OF COURSE YOU WANT

HARNESS; Saddlery; a Leather trunk, case, bag, etc., repaired cheaply but reliably. We do it and also Manufacture Harness and Saddlery Sundries; Solid Leather trunks, bags, cases, etc. Please send for our price list.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Bombay.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT our General Commission Agency transacts Business of every description. Pin to an anchor. Nothing barred. Please send for our interesting and useful price list.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE

AT the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Ferguson Road, near Post Office, Parel, 9 (nine) ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS of Asa Lees and Co.'s make of 1887.

9 (nine) ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS of Howard and Bullough's make of 1884.

All complete and in working order; can be seen at the Mill's premises between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., on any day excepting Sunday.

For the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1905.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 7

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" [illegible]	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 5.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 3-8
Third do.	" 3-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... As. 5 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS;

First insertion	As. 5 per line
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

Motoring.
The Complete Motorist,
By A. B. Filson, Rs. 6-8.

Cricket.
By A. G. Steel and the
Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, Rs. 5-4.

Racquets.
Tennis and Squash,
By E. Miles, Rs. 3-12.

Riding & Hunting.
By Capt. M. H. Hayes, with
Illustrations, Rs. 14-0.

The Sportsman's Book.
For India, Edited
By F. G. Aflalo, Rs 15-12,

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Points of the Horse, by Capt. Hayes, Illustrated	2	0
As You Like It (Pitt Press Series)	0	4
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
A German Buddhist, by Arthur Pfungst	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Wrestling, by Walter Armstrong, Illustrated	0	8
Guide to London (Kelkel)	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare.	1	0
The Mahabharata, by Vaidya	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	1	0
The Teachings of Zoroaster, by S. A. Kapadia	1	0
Memories of A Long Life, by Colonel Davidson	2	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
Samson Agonistes (Blackwood)	0	8
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers.	0	8
Golden Tips, by H. W. Cave, Illustrated	2	0
Scott's Poetry in 5 Vols	3	0

All above in Cloth and Boards.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Julius Cæsar (the Academy Series).	0	4
Cocoanut Preparations, by Emma C. Allison	0	4
Torchon Lace Work, (Illustrated)	0	4
Railway Thieves	0	6
Hints on Housekeeping	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Commercial Efficiency, by T. H. Elgie	0	6
Information for Indian Students	0	4
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Beggar or the Soldier? by Henry Buckle	0	8

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.)

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

Price Re 1

SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired, REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clydesdale, 2295 tons, Captain A Lundburg, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

The steamer Transvaal, 1721 tons, Captain J A Smith, will sail to-day for Garsten, with a general cargo.

The steamer Francisco Ciampa, 2588 tons, Captain G Marseca, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer King Robert, 2542 tons, Captain R M Saunders, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta 12th May in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th May via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,543 tons, Captain T Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 14th May, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons, Captain H Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 6th May with a general and coal and 2 cabin and nine deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1310 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cases opium, and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Miss S Opie, Mr N Sulleman and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H S M S Dufferin ...Comdr A J G Piffard ...R J M
R I M S Canning ...Comdr A J Marshall ...R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator. Comdr H M Heming...Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Elphinston ..Lt Comdr A S Balfour ...R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ...R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Surada	3400	Engind			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	13-6	P & O Co
Bundesrath	1326	Tepe			A Strandeo
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Coiran			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Hawkes			M M & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Anchen Creg	2542	Reid			
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Saga	899	Moe			F F Campbell & Co
Klorican	2381	Work			Cory Bros
Kapurthala	721	Butler			M M & Co
Henzada	1310	Hirst			M M & Co
City of Karachi	3543	Collins			K N & Co
Nizam	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
King Robert	2542	Saunders			R A Willis & Co
Othello	3327	Bradley			F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Alavia	2974	Pigot	Japan	17-6	E Tajbhoy
B	Clan Lindsay	2499	Mcmahon			F M & Co
C&R	Stanley Hall	2880	Nuttall	L'pool	17-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Diego Suarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	4-6	K N & Co
D&F	Ciampa	2588	Marescay	Colombo	8-6	S C Italiana
F	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir	Amsterdam	8-6	F Muir & Co
H	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	10 6	H S Sidick
L	Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	10-3	B P S N & Co
M	Union La Dique ship	222	Rault	Seichelles	12-6	G M Aboo
N	Transvaal	1721	Smith	Garston	8-6	K Nixon & Co
O	Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah	8-6	B & P S N Co

P. D. H. W.

	Indravati	513	Mohamed	Karachi	10-6	Shpd & Co

M. D. D, P. D.

	Chusan	2852	Kenrick	Shanghai	13-6	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Umta	3492	Lee			M M & Co
3	Deo Balduino	3044	Antonio	Genoa	15-6	G Crecco
4	Ischia	2784	Coghlioto	China	17-6	G Crocco
5	Vimeira	1745	Howat			W & A Graham & Co
7	Provincia	2245	Courtade	Barcelona	17-6	T M & Co
8	Clan Robertson	3108	Ody	Marseilles	24-6	F M & Co
9	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	M'seilles	10 6	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Drachenfels	4701	Lontig	Hamburg	24-6	Glade & Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	10-6	P & O Co
15	Clydesdale	2295	Landberg	Kurrachi	8-6	M M & Co
16	Linga	948	Rickford	P Gulf	9-6	M M & Co

V. D. H. W.

	Dumra	752	Williams	Busreh	8-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	King Robert s	Saunders	Calcutta, May 12
7	Nizam s	Morgon	Calcutta, May 12
	City of Karachi s	Collins	Liverpool, May 14
	Henzada s	Hirst	Busreh, May 30
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, May 6

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Hirst, for Persian Gulf
" Transvaal, Smith, for Garnsten
" Clydesdale, Lundsburg, for Karachi
" F Ciampa, Marseca, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Provincia, for Marseilles and Barcelona
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf
" Nizam for Calcutta
" King Robert, for Philadelphia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
3	Axenfels	Middlesbro'
4	Manora	Calcutta
5	Clan Gordon	Coast

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 6.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha passed Lisbon on the evening of the 6th inst.

The City of Sparta of City Line Co's arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 6th inst.

The City of Agra left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 4th inst.

SINGAPORE, June 6.

The steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yesterday morning.

The P and O steamer Pekin left here this afternoon due Bombay at 6 a m on Sunday the 18th June.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the evening of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 7.

For Liverpool.

Stanley Hall s—620 cwts wheat Sanday and Co

For Amsterdam.

Clan Chattan s—2099 cwts linseed 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros

For London.

Persia s—400 cwts kurdeeseed 300 cwts nigerseed Volkart Bros; 4 bales carpets Towner and Co; 117 bales hemp David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales skins Esmail Sewjee; 35 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales piece goods Ardesher and Byramjee; 140 cwts dry ginger H Virdhore; 4 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts dillseed A Blascheck and Co; 17 cwts methiseed and 2 cwts dryginger D Vallybhai and Co

For Antwerp.

Clan Roberson s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton Glado and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed and 1929 cwts linseed Nansle Khairaz and Co; 485 bales cotton fly and 110 bales twist waste H Peerbhoy and 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

Drachenfels s—202 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee 10000 cwts wheat 19084 cwts linseed 2998 cwts teelseed 6026 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers 209 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

For Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 560 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt gum D Vullybhai and Co; 410 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 160 cwt myrabollams and 203 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

Clan Lindsay s—1998 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co,

For Marseilles.

Kt Bachelor s—2000 cwt wheat M C Michaelidi and Co.

Clan Robertson s—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Kt Bachelor s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1551 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwt gum H Virdhore; 2000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

For Leghorn.

Deo Balduino s—109 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Genoa.

Stanley Hall s—100 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2955 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co.

Deo Balduino s—509 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona.

Provincia s—6000 cwts wheat M C Michaelidi and Co; 2000 cwts linseed 4000 cwts castorseed and 2000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Brothers 4000 cwts wheat 1000 cwts linseed John Fachiri; 46000 cwts wheat Sonday and Co; 800 bales cotton Volkart Bros

For Philadelphia.

King Robert s—5800 tons manganese ore R A Willis

For Odessa.

Deo Balduino s—62 cwts olibanum D Vallabhai and Co; 62 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

For Kobe.

Alavia s—4000 cwt barley Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 16000 cwt barley Nansee Khairaz and Co; 14 bales coir yarn and 30 cwt coir fibre N Futehally and Co; 100 bundles mats A K Ahmed.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of mere Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer, Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, June 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3/16	=	+ 1/8
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	=	− 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 13/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 5/8	=	do
Spot in New York	58 1/1	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	=	− 1/2
Berlin "	20·48 1/2	=	− 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 per cent	=	− 1/8
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	1 3/4 per cent	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1/2 buyers, tone steady.

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 1/2 value, tone dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 sellers, tone dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 − 1/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Inkonka and Sydney

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·61 — 4 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 26,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

June-July 4·44	July-Aug. 4·44	Aug.-Sept. 4·43
Sep.-Oct. 4·43	Oct.-Nov. 4·43	Nov.-Dec 4·43
Dec.-Jan. 4·44	Jan.-Feb. 4·45	Feb.-Mar 4·46

Receipts at U S Ports	24,000	bales
Do last year	4,000	do
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	do
Do do Continent	18,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·40 unchgd
Futures, month of July	7·90 — 2 a
Do. do. December	8·11 — 2 b

a Declined owing to official weather report considered favorable.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	8 3/16 — 1/16
Futures, month of Sept	8·04 + 4
Do. do. Dec	8·05 + 7
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 6th June 1905:—

Cotton	14,342	bales.
Wheat	58,331	cwts.
Linseed	25,033	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,646	do
Gingellyseed	197	do
Poppyseed	7,674	do
Groundnuts	835	do
Castorseed	2,304	do
Rice	77,274	do
Myrabollams	836	do
Cottonseed	33,302	do
Mowraseed	83	do
Gram	2,253	do
Joowar	19,954	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, June 7.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.		138 to 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			137
Shanghai 30	do.		192
Japan 30	do.		149

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement	98·8

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	1st June	6 do.

Seeds.

Linseed—Tone easier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	8	0
Forward September	7	13	6
Rapeseed—Tone dull, nothing doing.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	1	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	2	0
Poppyseed—Tone quieter.			
Ready	7	15	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	28	0	0
Wheat.—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ready	4	11	6 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4	11	0 do.
Jubbulpore Pessi	30	0	0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	nil.

June-July 4·46 +2	July-Aug 4·46 +2	Aug.-Sept. 4·45 +2
Sept.-Oct. 4·45 +2	Oct.-Nov 4·45 +2	Nov-Dec. 4·45 +2
Dec-Jan. 4·46 +2	Jan-Feb. 4·46 +2	Feb-March. 4·47 +2

Cotton.—The local market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. The demand continues limited both by exporters and mills. There is a small enquiry for Oomras descriptions for July delivery by shippers and mills are paying good price for extra-stapled cotton.

The "Sutta" market for New Crop is quiet, but steady, Good Broach being quoted Rs. 232 and F. G. Bengals Rs. 182. For New Crop we quote:—

Bengals M. G. fine Rs. 206 November R. D.
" " " 203 December R. D.
Kangaum, Akola, Karanja Rs. 208 January delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	174 164 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	183 173 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	182 172 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	190 183 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	180 174
Julgaum (M.-G.)	182 176
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	191 184 ...
Karanja do. (M.-G)	
Akola do. (M.-G.)	
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	195 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	195 189 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	199 193 ...
Broach (M.-G.)	213 209 205
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	198 191 ...
Do (H.-G.)	195 188 180
Dharwar (S.-G.)	210
Westerns	192

25th June.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	4 2-32
The Manchester Market has been	......
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 9/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar Silver	26 13/16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MESSRS. HADDON AND COMPANY'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, May 19.

Annatto Seed.—There is no change to note. The small lots arriving sell readily, to-day's price being 7d per lb.

Beeswax.—A steady demand has existed throughout the week, sales being made of ordinary to good yellow wax at £5-15-0 to £3-5-0 per cwt. There are buyers also of Calcutta wax at £7-7-6 per cwt for common up to £7-12-6 for good white.

Cinchona Bark.—The periodical sales held comprised the small total of 1,271 packages, of which 897 bales were East Indian. There was a good demand and the bulk found buyers at barely last London sales, rates the average unit limit being 1 1-16d, being equivalent to the last Dutch auction rate. 750 bales of East Indian sold—Crown renewed stem and branch at 2 3 8d to 4 7-8d, renewed 4d to 5 3-4d root 2 1-8d to 5 3-4d red original stem 2 1-2d to 3 1-4d root 2d to 3d. Ledgeriana stem at 3 7-8d to 6d branch 3 1-8d to 3 7-8d, quill 5 1-2d to 6 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—The market is steady. There are sellers of April shipment at £18-15-0, also buyers of May-June at £18-15-0 c.i.f.

Ginger.—In sales 552 packages of rough unassorted were offered and bought in also 43 bags of cuttings, and 76 cases of Native Cut.

Hemp.—The market continues in the same dull state. In public sale this week 159 bales of Jubbulpore were offered and 10 sold at £12, also 169 bales of Bombay. 35 bales of Dewghuddy and 279 bales of Raighur were bought in. Bengal—irregular, good quality being worth £19, and ordinary £18 per ton.

Sisal.—Of 232 bales of Indian, 178 sold at £10 to £28-15-0 per ton. Prices are easier all the way round.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 23rd inst. We quote Bombay tongue new pickings to good pale 10d to 3-3, old dark to fair pale 1-1 to 2-6, Bladder ordinary to fair pale 1-6 to 3 2. Purse ordinary to good pale 8d to 1-8, Karachi leaf pickings to good pale 10d to 3-3 per lb.

Kapoc.—Market steady. We quote ordinary at 3 1-2d, good ordinary at 3 3-4d to 4d, good at 4 1-4d, and superior at 5d to 6d.

Lemon grass oil.—Market steady. Good oil is worth 8 1-4d to 9d per ounce on the spot, and 8 1-4d to arrive.

Mace.—Slow. In sales 17 cases of Penang offered and bought in, at 1-4 to 1-5, 1 case of Ceylon sold at 1-2 for brownish, 7 cases of Java were bought in, at 1-5 to 1-6.

Nutmegs.—Market unchanged. 26 cases and 3 bags of Penang offered, 7 packages sold. 80s at 1-1 defective at 5d, 10 cases and 20 bags of Singapore offered and 20 bags sold without reserve, wormy at 2 1-2d, 110s were bought in at 9d, 1 case of Ceylon was bought in.

Pepper.—Market quiet. In sales this week 248 bags of Tellicherry were offered and sold at steady prices, good bold at 5 1-2d, and good heavy small at 5 3-8d to 5 1-2d. 17 bags of Ceylon offered and bought in at 5 1-2d.

White pepper.—Market unchanged. In sales 23 bags of good fair Singapore were offered and bought in.

Rubber.—This market has continued very firm, closing fine hard para at 5-8 1-2. Plantation-grown para fine pale biscuits sold on the last occasion at 6-7 per lb and washed Crepe up to 6-8 1-2.

Tea.—Indian Catalogues totalled 27,300 packages of which 1,100 were from S. Indian. There is little change to note, good to fine teas selling advantageously, but common grades, it has been necessary to sell at a decline. The best S. Indian averages are:—Vembenard 6 1-2d, Lockhart 6 1-4d, Pambanar 5 3 4d, Kolie Kanum 5 3-4d, Kanambyle 6d, Cherambadi 5 3-4d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends writing us on the 17th May, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows:—The market during the past week has been entirely dominated by the weather reports from America, which have been very bad, especially from the Gulf States. In the Texes, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and North Alabama, the rains have been almost torrential. There have also been storms in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, causing numerous small over-flows. Cotton planting has not yet everywhere been completed, and in places where it is not yet sown these rains simply mean a delay, but a delay which is added to day by day may at any moment become extremely serious. In many localities the cotton planted has been washed out by the rains and will have to be replanted. In other places the rains have produced a great deal of grass and weeds, which will have to be removed by hand labour. A friend cables us from the North of Texas that in his district things are already 50 days behind, and up to yesterday morning only the news was very bad.

Later on, reports came in, however, that the rain had ceased here and there, and that the weather was clearing up, After the continued steadiness of the market, due, as stated entirely to the unfavourable crop news, it is quite possible that, if the weather conditions improve, we may have some decline. Apart from the influence of the weather, it is noted that our market and New York are becoming bullish in sentiment, and when a market becomes bull, it usually means that the short interest has been more or less covered, and a long interest created. This is always an element of weakness. For some little while we have been moderately bullish in our views. We considered that so long as the delay in planting continued prices would advance, but if now there should be a distinct improvement in the weather, we might easily see some decline. We telegraphed our friends to this effect yesterday morning. The general situation of the article however, remains the same, and is not affected by these minor fluctuations. Be the price of cotton 5d or 4d, the position of the world's industry is such that it will not be affected by a penny advance or decline. Spinners have sold yarns and must buy the cotton, whatever the price. England and America in particular have made enormous contracts and are only partly covered in cotton. According to our advices American Spinners specially have bought much less cotton than they have sold yarns. The political outlook has improved since last week and everything now seems bright. We should be strongly bullish at 4d for G-A, and it is to be hoped that the market will decline to this price; we fear, however, that the reaction will not go as far as that. But even over 4d our views incline strongly towards an advance, as we are confronted by the great delay in the new crop and we cannot see how this is to be remedied if weather conditions do not materially improve very shortly. At the same time we have to admit that, for the moment we do not see any prospect of a strong advance, for there is yet too much cotton in the interior and at 4·50d for G A we should be prepared to reconsider our opinion; in the meantime if this slight reaction of yesterday and to-day should continue it would be well to take advantage of same for purchases

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906.

	Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1905—			
Weight in ounces	175,347	51,073	124 271
Value in rupees	1,07,92,847	29,15,939	78,46,908

	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1905—			
Weight in ounces	5,462,491	524,742	4,937,749
Value in rupees	99,80,476	11,83,750	87,96,726

	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,07,73,323	41,29,689	1,66,43,634

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard).
In the month of Apr. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	....	....	....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	13,00,155	10,97,903	23,98,058
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	18	....	18
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	34,01,648	56,86,113	90,87,761
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	....	2,02,454	2,02,454

Coined and Examined.
In the month of Apr. 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
Straits dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
2 Rupees	30,00,020	28,39,010	58,39,030
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	4,10,007	......	4,10,007
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	497,630	497,630

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	4	26
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	35	30	131
Total plague deaths to date	292,230		240,995
Same date last year	15	14	83

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

The Countess of Warwick, while motoring through Epping recently, collided with a cyclist. Her ladyship stopped immediately, conveyed the injured man to a hotel, and sent for a doctor. She also paid for the damage done to the bicycle and the doctor's bill. The injuries to the cyclist were not serious.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

POOLE—May 31, at Saugor, C P, the wife of Major W Croker Poole, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—May 23, at Marikuppam, suddenly, the dearly beloved wife of George Davies, Supervisor, Mysore Mine, aged 37 years, 7 months and 17 days.

O'GORMAN—May 27, at Mussoorie, of Influenza, Mary the dearly beloved wife of Major C O'Gorman, Retired List.

IN THE EVENT OF POOR HEALTH

Anything which can be offered you, upon which you may place undoubted reliance, must be very welcome. Good health may be preserved and poor health strengthened, by the continued use of

KEMP'S PROTUMEN,

A food that is all food. It builds up the body and the mind, and enables you to take a far sunnier view of your existence. It is a nourishing and a sustaining substance, and will do you a vast amount of good. It is sold in ¼, ½ and 1lb. packets at Ans. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2 by

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE PEOPLE'S CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 2-10m. 3-3a. Low water, 7-53n., 9-12a.
Association Football: Y.M.C.A. vs. Royal Artillery.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The Victoria String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Paris	Mezzacapo
Overture	The Golden Lyre	Hermann
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic	Ivan Caryll
Cake Walk	Mumblin Moss	Thurbar
Valse	Fruits of Vienna	Czibulka
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Galop	John Pell	Hunter

House-Breaking and Theft.—Pranlal Laloobhoy, a Hindu merchant, residing on the second storey of a house at Bhuleshwar has reported to the police that he locked up his room on the 22nd May and proceeded to Surat on the same day. On the 5th instant he received a telegram from Bombay in consequence of which he returned here the same evening. On going to his room he found the lock wrenched off the door, the place entered, and property consisting of gold and silver watches, gold and silver ornaments, pieces of wearing apparel and a number of other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 1,564, stolen from cupboards and boxes.

Cocaine Prosecution.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Petigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Beneprasad Moti, a native of Benares, with importing from that place forty-eight bottles of cocaine without a license. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information received, Inspector Patigara kept a watch on the accused who owned a shop for selling parched gram at Mazagon. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th May a postman called on the accused and handed him a registered parcel, which had arrived from Benares. After the accused had received the parcel and signed the receipt, Mr. Patigara appeared on the scene and arrested him. The parcel was then opened in the presence of a 'panch" and found to contain forty-eight bottles of cocaine. The accused denied the charge, stating that he did not know who had sent the parcel to him. He had a brother at Benares, but he had never informed him of the despatch of a parcel. The evidence of the postman, however, went to show that the peon had questioned the accused if he expected a parcel from Benares. The accused replied in the affirmative. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that nobody would send so much of cocaine to the accused without his knowledge and without his having sent for it. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WATER FOR GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—About the latter part of the past monsoon, Mr. Ferriera, a member of the Taluka Board of Salsette, in a letter addressed to the President, represented the need of supplying by the Board, water for Gorai and suggested that the want could be well met by repairing etc. of an old well near the house of the late Mr. Vincent Ferreira or by digging a new well in the oart of Mr. Paul Ferreira. Before submitting Mr. Ferreira's proposal, either the President or the Vice-President raised certain points which Mr. Ferreira answered. As desired in a communication addressed to Mr. Ferreira viz., that the people of Gorai should find potable water, if they wish to have a well constructed by the Board, the old well above mentioned, which had been buried by debris, was accordingly dug and potable water found. In accordance with a resolution of the Board Mr. Marathe (the Mamlatdar & Vice-President) and Mr. Ferreira visited Gorai on a Sunday in February last, and they were told to test the water found by the villagers by removing the debris from the old well and they were evidently satisfied that the water was potable. At a meeting held in March last the Mamlatdar tried to shelve the question, suggesting that the proposal be deferred and that in the meanwhile it be ascertained what the local cess of Gorai was. This novel suggestion excited the indignation of Mr. Ferreira, who rose and spoke warmly on the subject, and in commenting on the point raised, he remarked that he was surprised to find that whereas in other matters no such question was ever raised as to what cesses particular Villages for which water was provided, yielded, why the question should have been raised in regard to Gorai. Mr. Ferreira was sure that Gorai yielded a good amount of local cess and he feared no enquiry in that behalf, but he detected in the question an attempt to needlessly defer a pressing want.

The Board were convinced by the arguments advanced by Mr. Ferreira and called for the estimates of wells at Gorai viz., for constructing a new one and repairing the old one. Instead of giving effect to this Resolution, the question was again brought forward at the Meeting of 17th April 1905 from which Mr. Ferreira was absent, and a new Resolution was adopted, appointing Mr. Fazalbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. Marathe to make a further report on the matter. Meanwhile the hot weather has come on and the people are suffering from want of good water.—Yours &c.

SYMPATHISER.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Indian "Spectator" discourses:—No Russian influence seems to be as yet visible in Afghanistan at any rate Mr. Louis Dane could discover no traces of it. It is not specifically laid down in the new treaty that the Amir shall not grant to any foreign power concessions, which may give it a hold upon the State; but the Amir's undertaking not to contravene the agreements and engagements of his father in any dealing or promise is intelligible only, if it refers to dealings with, and promises to foreign powers. Doubts seem to have arisen in England as to whether the new treaty restricts the Amir's freedom to deal as he pleases with foreign Governments, because he is recognised as the independent king of Afghanistan. Mr. Brodrick has explained in the House of Commons that the new magnified title does not enlarge the Amir's powers, nor absolve him from obligations, in regard to transactions with foreign Governments. These obligations seem to rest, not upon a treaty signed by both the high contracting parties, but upon a document handed over to the late Amir, and to which he refers in his famous autobiography as a formal agreement of our understanding with each other, supplied to him by Griffin Sahib at his request.

THE TERMS OF THE ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The terms of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty have at last seen the light of day. The Treaty is, but a renewal of the engagement that subsisted between the British Government and the late Ameer. If so, it is, but a very poor return for the money that has been lavishly spent on Mr. Dane's Mission to Kabul, and on the visit of the present Ameer's son to India. Surely Mr. Dane could not have been sent to Kabul merely to get the Ameer to give his consent to such a compact, when that could have been secured by means of State despatches. What was the object of deputing a special Mission to Kabul? Were there any other proposals which the present ruler of Afghanistan has refused to entertain? If so, Mr. Dane's Mission was a complete failure for which the Indian taxpayer has had to pay very dearly. Or is there any other secret treaty entered into by both the parties? Indian as well as English history furnishes notable illustrations of such secret engagements. But it is useless to speculate about the existence of such a convention, when none of us can know anything about it until the psychological moment arrives. Barring such a supposition, the melancholy fact remains that Mr. Dane's expensive Mission to Kabul was all but a complete failure. All the same he has been made a Knight-Commander of the Indian Empire, and the two other members of the Mission also have been rewarded with honours. The donors and recipients know the reasons, but not the outside world.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar" thus notices the origin of industrial education in this country:—We seldom heard of industrial and technical education in India about a decade ago, as we do at the present time. This has been the result of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree's agitation both in and out of Parliament all these years. Mrs. Besant, while recently discoursing on the Education of Women at Delhi, stated, among other things, "we want to turn our pupils away from the crowded professions of law, medicine, &c., into the paths of industry. A nation needs more producers than lawyers and doctors. In India the productive industries are starved, and competition in the learned professions is increased." Dr. P. C. Roy, Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta, who has recently returned from England, in his interview with a local journalist, said, "Wherever I have gone, I have found the people eager for scientific culture. What a deep thirst for knowledge and what a strong spirit of research and investigation have I witnessed? How numerous are the scientists and students of science! How large is the number of libraries! But what a contrast in all these respects does our country present? Even in England among the 250 Indians that I saw there, not a single one was devoting himself to the sciences or technical arts. Without the cultivation of science there is no hope of real progress and advancement. As the Bengali poet has truly sung: 'It is only India that slumbers.'" It is no use repeating the old story that, if India is to be regenerated its peoples should devote greater attention to scientific, industrial and technical education, than to politics, which should find a subordinate place in the programme of India's needs.

THE MOTOR UNION.

The "Rast Goftar" says:—The Motor Union of Western India, under its new Secretary, is rendering yoman's service to the motorists of the Bombay Presidency in general and this city in particular. There has been of late some feeling aroused against the motorists of Bombay in consequence of one or two serious accidents, which could very well have been avoided, if the motor-cars had been piloted with care and caution and by men who knew their business. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Davar, the Honorary Secretary of the Union, when he states that the sins of one or two reckless drivers should not be visited on the heads of all motorists, a preponderating majority of whom have hitherto given no cause of complaint to the general public. Let careless drivers, who are few and far between, be punished severely for their negligence, but there should be no undue and unnecessary restrictions placed upon motorists generally, who ought, if anything, to be encouraged to introduce a mode of conveyance which bids fair to be universally adopted in our progressive city in the near future. We do not believe the time has as yet come, when restrictive rules, throwing obstacles in the way of the general adoption of this particular system of conveyance should be promulgated.

THE INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—It is indeed astonishing the ignorance or carelessness, which the scribes in the Press have displayed in the matter of the contemplated Congress Deputation to London. They seem even to misread the apparently clear remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah on the subject. No member of the Deputation is supposed to espouse the electioneering cause of the three great parties in the State, and take up their shibboleths. Surely, the Deputation, consisting of enlightened and cultured men, could be given credit for the possession of common sense. There is not the remotest idea to support the electioneering programme of the three contending factions. All that the Deputation will do will be to carry out the wishes expressed at the Congress, namely, to enlist the sympathy of the British nation generally in the affairs of India and appeal to its sense of justice and fair play in a dozen important matters on which the Administration has gone mischievously astray. Surely, that Indian would be untrue to his country who could decry or belittle, after the manner of the interested Anglo-Indian officials a national object so legitimate and so reasonable. Not even that tribe of the most "sober" and "moderate" as conjured by the self-same bureaucracy. Even these men of lath, painted with the colour of iron (for so in reality are these "sober" and "moderate") dare not denounce an object so worthy.

The "Gujerati" states:—It is not because of any retrospective feelings of regret or on account of bitter heart-searching that the visit of the Congress representatives to England has been postponed. It is not that they come to find out now that their voices will be wasted and that their mission will end in failure, but it is only the uncertainty of the date of the Election, that is, however, sure to come, which has kept them back for a time. It was the clear intention and the professed object of those, that have set the movement on foot that the best time to get fair hearing for the grievances of India and to interest the people of England at large in the welfare of this brightest jewel in the British crown, was the ferment and excitement of a general election. It is then that any serious attempt is made to directly reach the masses of the people and to influence their interest in politics. It is all very well to say that we would ensure a far greater likelihood of a sympathetic hearing, if we prefaced the unfolding of the tale of our wrongs as we consider them according to our own lights by a distinct statement that we were perfectly unbiased and that we were absolutely unconcerned as to the success or failure of any of the contending parties. One might, however, seriously question the truth or expediency of this sage observation.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions in the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	59,215	0	5
Esoofalli Abdulalli	25	0	
Dadabhai Behramji Shroff	5	0	
H. B. M.'s Consul, Seistan and Kaні	340	0	

Total...Rs. 59,585-0-5

Rooting up the foundations of an old building in the hamlet of Gourgom, near Meude, has brought to light the buried ruins of a great city of Roman Gaul, of which all vestiges had perished. This was the city of Veyrune, known to have been in existence in the third century of our era, and believed to have been overwhelmed by some great catastrophe. The very site was unknown. A detail of some interest connected with the discovery is that the buried ruins are almost under the spot where Du Guesclin died. There has been found among them a fine silver urn containing a large number of Roman coins, almost fresh from the Mint, and beautifully preserved. They bear the effigies of the Empress Julia, Maximian, Alexander, Severus, and other Emperors.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS, PURE
SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME
CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
WOOL. SUPPLIES.

HOT WEATHER
SPECIALITY
TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide.

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
TO
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

GUARANTEED STRONG
AMMUNITION BOOTS
ESPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
MONSOONS.

A. Like British Troops Ammunition Boots, handsewn throughout, Rs. 5-4 per pair.
B Ammunition Boots A.1 quality handsewn throughout, Rs 4-12 per pair.
C. Ammunition Boots screwed soles, Rs. 4-8 per pair.

SUTOR & CO., Hornby Road,
AGENTS TO THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY
BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE POPULAR
VAMPING TUTOR
FOR THE
BANJO

An Instruction Book Illustrating by a Novel System of Diagrams and many examples the whole Art of effectively playing accompaniments in all Keys, by its aid any one may be shown how to Vamp on his Banjo even when there is no previous knowledge either of Music or of that instrument.

PRICE 1 RUPEE.

S. ROSE & Co. have the finest selection of BANJOES in India, by Commerer, Essex Dallas, Temlett, Riley-Baker, etc., etc.

BANJO MUSIC and FITTINGS,
The largest, best, and cheapest stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR
CAME COMPLETELY NON-STOP
FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY.

RECEIVED 1ST GOLD MEDAL
IN BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

AGENTS:
K. & S. CYCLE AND
MOTOR CO.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of motor repairs done by our experienced European Mechanics.

ALL

THAT expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars could suggest, has been done to make our CATAMARAN Brand the best at the price, procurable.

Never before has a Cigar with so many points of excellence been offered to the public at anything approaching the low price quoted for this brand.

Introduced a few months ago, it immediately captured the public taste and the ever-increasing demand from all parts of the world, is a convincing proof of the high position it holds in public favour.

Obtainable from Respectable Dealers everywhere.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
MADRAS.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SPECIAL.

THE
ROMANCE OF
RACING:
8 Graphic Articles by

E. H. COOPER
(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," "The Monk Wins," and other racing novels.)
FREDERICK ADYE
(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)
E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 12TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing, by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by............E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE WEALTH.

ONE of the most conclusive tests of the progress and prosperity of a country is the amount of its private wealth in proportion to the population, and the manner in which it is distributed. In these respects the Commonwealth compares favourably with many older lands. Although little more than a century has elapsed since the British flag was hoisted on Australian shores, the still youthful community is richer, both individually and collectively, than can be said of not a few more densely populated countries. The accumulation of private wealth has steadily progressed since the earliest days of settlement, until in 1903 it reached the amount of £931,979,000, in the form of land, houses, live-stock, furniture, household goods, personal effects, machinery and implements of trade, shipping, mining properties and plant, merchandize and produce on hand, coin and bullion, etc. This gives an average of £249 for each inhabitant, but the figures were higher a few years back. The actual total is believed to be considerably in excess of the amount quoted, which, from every point of view, is largely under-estimated. The distribution of the property among the different States was as follows:—New South Wales, £368,778,000; Victoria, £310,074,000; Queensland, £119,454,000; South Australia £86,320,000; Western Australia, £49,065,000; and Tasmania, £48,288,000; the highest average per head being £269 in Tasmania, New South Wales coming next with £258, and Western Australia bringing up the rear with £216. These figures do not, however, afford any indication as to the place of residence of the owners, residents in Great Britain and elsewhere having considerable investments in the States, while an inhabitant of one State may have properties in the others. In New South Wales it is estimated that twenty per cent. of the private property is owned by persons living outside its boundaries, ten and a half per cent. being held in Great Britain and six per cent. in Victoria. The commercial and industrial interests of the Mother Country are more intimately associated with those of the Commonwealth than are the similar interests of any other land. In connection with the distribution of private property, official figures show that it is not to be parallelled in any part of the world. As the New South Wales Government Statistician observes—"In a country where so much is said about the poor growing poorer, and the rich richer, it is pleasing to find that in the whole population one in six is the possessor of property, and that the rate of distribution has been increasing with fair regularity in every province of the group."

The number of privately owned estates is estimated at 578,000. In New South Wales, in 1903 the number of adults was 735,589, and of these 190,617 were possessors of property, and 544,972 were without property, the largest number of properties held being those ranging in value from £200 to £5,000. The value of the privately-owned unimproved land in the Commonwealth is estimated at £373,679,000, as follows:—New South Wales, £136,417,000; Victoria, £126,078,000; Queensland, £41,400,000; South Australia £35,957,000; Western Australia, £11,995,000; and Tasmania, £21,832,000. If the value of the improvements be included, the privately owned land represents a value of £683,944,000, showing the immensity of the pastoral, agricultural, and other interests with which the land has become associated. The proportion of women property holders is larger than in most countries. Taking the eight years, 1896 to 1903, of the 19,018 property owners dying in New South Wales during that period, no fewer than 5,091 were women, the value of the property devised by them being estimated at £4,994,300, the average value of each estate being £961. These figures show that in the Commonwealth, as in other countries, the industrious and thrifty worker, ready to make the most of his opportunities, generally succeeds in improving his position. In 1903-4 there were 1,072,869 depositors in the Australian savings banks, the total amount of their deposits being £34,180,055; the average number of depositors being twenty-seven per one hundred head of population, and the average amount of deposit £3 13s. 8d., the sum being highest in South Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. The average amount of deposits may be larger in other countries, but those in Australia are in addition to heavy investments in land, house property, industrial associations, friendly societies, and the like. Practically, the Australian savings bank deposits may be regarded as the surplus capital of the industrial classes in the Commonwealth.

THE TRADE OF KHORASAN.

THE British Consul General in his report on the trade of Khorasan for the Persian year 1321, corresponding to the period March 21st, 1903, to March 20th, 1904, which has just been published, remarks that no merchant, whether British subject or otherwise, is anxious to be more communicative about his business than he can possibly help, since he knows well that information given to the Consul-General may very probably be published, and thereby competitors be drawn into the field against him in lines of business which he finds lucrative. The only countries, whose trade with Khorasans is of any importance, are Russia, the United Kingdom and Afghanistan. No reliable returns of the trade of Khorasan with Russia and Afghanistan were obtainable, except those compiled by the Customs Department. British trade during the year amounted to £181,322. The figures are those collected from merchants who have fixed trading establishments and keep regular books. There are besides a large number of wandering camel-owners and others, who bring goods on their own account from India. The chief British imports, during the year, were cotton and wool tissues, silk tissues, cotton yarn and twist, indigo, and tea. The exports included opium, almonds, turquoises, and horses. The Quetta-Seistan route is used for purely Indian products, and at present by Indian traders only. The distance is 1,050 miles and the time taken about 105 days from Quetta to Meshed. All along the route from Quetta to the Persian border, rest-houses and serais, with lodging for man and beast, have been built, wells sunk, and arrangements made for supplies at each stage. Throughout the route, which is protected by levies, police posts exist up to the Persian border, and post and telegraph offices have been opened at intervals along the route. The extension of the railway from Quetta to Nushki has been completed and is now open for traffic. This not only shortens and cheapens the route, but removes the necessity of camels having to traverse a difficult piece of road devoid of grazing. Commenting on the openings for British trade, the Consul-General thinks that there is undoubtedly a good opening in Khorasan for the exportation of wool, via Russia, for the English and American markets; the principal drawback being the system of having to make advances to the wool producers, and the risk thereby entailed of their defaulting. The new tariff introduced in February 1903 has had an adverse effect on British trade. For instance, to take the case of indigo and tea, two of the chief British imports, under the old tariff of 5 per cent "ad valorem," the duty on a Persian "batman" (about six and a half lbs.) of white or green tea costing about 30 krans, would have been one and a half krans. Under the new tariff the duty on the same quantity of tea would be 10 krans. The old duty at 5 per cent "ad valorem" on a batman of indigo of the value of 25 krans would have been one and a quarter krans. It is now 10 krans. Another great difficulty is the system of long credit, it being necessary to sell goods at credits of not less than three, and sometimes extending to even thirty months' credit. It is, however, generally possible to insist that the bills shall be discounted in six months. A trade appears to be springing up in the skin of a fox brought from India, apparently the Indian hill fox. The skins are used for lining coats, and are in great demand in Bokhara, Samarkand, and all over Russian Central Asia.

SAGHALIEN.

WITH regard to Saghalien and the Japanese desire to recover it the "Moskovskia Viedomosti" of the 10th of May has the following:—"Japan has long been credited with the intention of occupying Saghalien. The taking of this island doubtless appears to them a very desirable conquest, for there is in Tokio a very important party called 'The restoration of Saghalien to Japan' the members of which enter on a very violent campaign to induce the Government to seize on the island with the least possible delay. The "Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun" was the first to raise this question last year and it was to be brought before Parliament. Certainly this island, with its fisheries and mineral wealth would be a valuable acquisition for Japan. And the "Assahi" says on the subject: "This island, deserted and forgotten for half a century, has belonged to us since its discovery, and our people are eager to reconquer it; its area is more than that of the islands Siko-ku and Kiou-Siou together; its soil is fertile in spite of its harsh climate; our whole history tends to show that Saghalien should belong to us. We were convinced on many occasions that our nation regretted the error the Government committed in abandoning it, but the moment has come in which to repair that fault. Saghalien should be restored to us during this war, even before the negotiations for peace are entered upon; we should have occupied it at the outset of the war. The small number of troops guarding it, would permit of our seizing it without any difficulty; this conquest would have the effect of reanimating the courage of our army and our fleet." Such is the appeal which the 'Assahi" makes to the Japanese people, but the other Nippon organs do not altogether share its views and declare that it exaggerates somewhat the facility with which Japan could take Saghalien. Russia neither can nor will restore it to her, for in losing Saghalien, she would lose all her influence in the Pacific Ocean.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE TRANSVAAL'S TRADE.

THE Struggle of the South African ports for the Transvaal's trade seems about to enter upon a new phase, it being expected that the Portugese Government will take the opportunity presented by the recasting of the Customs Union tariff to seek the admission of Mozambique into the Union. At present, Mozambique has its own tariff, and a peculiarly complicated set of Customs regulations. Transit goods for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony go through Lourengo Marques in bond, of course but while the local tariff is generally lower than that of the Customs Union, the expense of Customs work is such that the port cannot compete with the rival Natal and Cape ports in sales from open stocks. The Delagoa Bay commercial community are naturally favourable to an amalgamation which would so materially improve their position with regard to the up-country trade. Delagoa Bay is already a formidable competitor with the Cape and Natal ports, and its share of the Transvaal trade is steadily growing. Thus, in 1901, it handled 5·3 per cent of the Transvaal's imports, in 1902 9·8 per cent., in 1903 16 per cent., while the figures for last year show that its percentage has again increased to 20 per cent. Delagoa Bay's gain is Durban's and, to a less extent, the Cape ports' loss, and the extent of the loss will be realised when it is recollected that the Transvaal's imports in 1903 were valued at nearly £22,000,000, and last year, notwithstanding the keen depression, at £13,627,000. That Delagoa Bay is not content with its present position is due to the fact that its trade at present consists almost entirely of direct transhipments, the profitable "sorting up" business being practically monopolised by the Cape ports and Durban. The local tariff and Customs regulations are at the bottom of most of the port's disabilities, and the advantages it would derive from joining the union are obvious. There are, however, strong grounds for supposing that the inclusion of Mozambique into the Customs' Union will, in all probability, be strenuously opposed by Natal and the Cape, one of the strongest perhaps being that the trade of both Lourengo Marques and Beira would develop rapidly from the moment of Mozambique's entry.

THE VILLAGE PUMP.

THE proposal to remove the village pump and replace it by a drinking fountain could only have caused more consternation than this matter of the Queen's Road overbridges. It is true that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will cease to exist on 31st. December next, and that unless they build the bridges before that date Government will have to build them. But Government will be the possessors of the Railway and of its funds, and it really does not matter who builds the bridges so long as they are built. It is also true that the Bombay Corporation is to discuss the matter at its next meeting. It might have discussed it long ago, for it must be remembered that it has had the subject in hand for between eighteen months and two years. If, however, we are to be left without efficient means of crossing the line for any further period and to have the continuance of the highly dangerous level crossings, the fault will lie with the Government rather than with the local Corporation, though it might have urged Government to insist upon having its own at any time for many years past.

THE Railway Bridge at Paphamau will, we learn, be opened to traffic on the 15th instant.

DR. OMORI, the Japanese Seismologist, has left Simla for the Kangra Valley. He will return about three weeks hence.

REPORTS from Dir show that a peaceful settlement has been actually concluded, between the Nawab and his brother.

MAJOR A. M. CAULFIELD, who was engaged as one of the official starters by the Calcutta Turf Club last cold weather, has recently been granted a license by the Jockey Club to act as a starter at Home.

THE rise of the Indus this month promises to be very high. The river is now coming down in strong flood owing to the melting of the exceptionally heavy snows in the Western Himalaya region during the past winter.

THE hailstorms which damaged the crops in Jellelabad district about the middle of May extended also south of the Sajed Kot into Kurram Valley. Fresh snow fell upon the higher peaks of that range so late as the 1st May.

AS MR. HAMMICK is unable to return to Simla owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Hammick at Ootacamund, Mr. Harold Stuart, Director of the Central Criminal Intelligence Department, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr. Risley on leave.

IT is stated that Mr. Stuart, Director of Criminal Intelligence, officiates as Home Secretary to the Government of India in addition to his own duties until the return of Mr. Risley from leave. Mr. Hammick having reverted to Madras, Mr. McCracken remains on as Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence at Simla.

THE "Times of Ceylon" says that each day sees an almost unprecedented increase in the number of South Indian coolies who are pouring into Ceylon planting districts. "According to the Customs returns for April, over 22,000 estate coolies were imported and over 7,000 returned to their homes. During May this huge number was probably exceeded. The remarkable figures are accounted for by the distress in Southern India, which drives the Tamils to the more congenial surroundings of Ceylon.

THE Chinese in Singapore believe that a quantity of poisoned contraband flour, intended for Japan, has found its way to Singapore, and that much sickness and not a few deaths have been the result. The belief is wide-spread, and vendors of cakes, and such luxuries, are idle, and the bakers are likely to become bankrupt, as the Chinese, as well as others, are living upon any substitutes for bread. The "Strait Times" says there is not the remotest ground for this insane scare, that there has been no abnormal sickness, nor has the local mortality increased. There has been a similar scare in Penang.

The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway is to be taken over by Government at the end of the year, in accordance with the Secretary of State's contract made in 1859. It is to be hoped the business will be carried through upon this occasion without friction or gatuitous irritation. The average price of the capital stock for the past three years has been ascertained to be £154 15s. 5d. per £100 stock. It is upon this average price that the capital value of the undertaking will be calculated. That is to say, the capital being £7,550,300, the purchase price will be £11,685,675. The payment will in all probability be made, as in the former cases, in the form of an annuity, and an important factor in determining the amount of the annuity, is the rate of interest to be used in calculating it. That is arrived at by a reference to the Governor of the Bank of England, who is instructed to ascertain the average rate of interest received in London during the past two years, upon obligation, of the Secretary of State for India. The obligations upon which the return was calculated for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of interest for the Great Indian Peninsula annuity were (a) India 3½ per cent stock, (b) India 3 per cent stock, (c) India 2½ per cent stock, (d) India debentures, and (e) India bills. In the case of the Great Indian Peninsula, the average yield on this series of securities worked out at £2 17s per cent. Prices were then considerably higher, however, than they have been in the last two years, and the higher yield will be all in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India proprietors.

THE famous Carnavalet Museum, of Paris, has just received a notable acquisition—the keys of the Bastille, and a pair of manacles, which will have a mournful interest for Englishmen. After the destruction of the fortress-prison, the keys were presented as a memento to Santerre, brewer, soldier, and revolutionary leader, in whose family they have remained to this day. His great granddaughter, Mdme. Villain, has now presented them to the museum, together with the manacles, to which this inscription is attached, in the writing of Santerre:—"Manacles which were on the wrists of an old man, exhibited in the streets." This old man, was an Englishman, named Whyte, who, like many another poor prisoner, had become insane in, Bastille the

DOWN A "CHINESE" GOLD MINE.

As far as the eye can see stretch great billows of crisp grass land, innocent of fence or hedge, almost treeless. But the veld to-day is not the free, houseless waste crossed by the Boer trekkers not so many years ago. Now it is part of the Land of Corrugated Zinc which offends the æsthetic eye from Durban to Damaraland.

Along it, dotted in a straight line, are industrial eyesores, evidences of modern man; so much alike that the newcomer cannot distinguish one from another. The main features never vary—white heap of tailings, iron chimney, mine head-gear, lime-washed compound, big pond, inevitable zinc. Over the swelling rise peep other smoke-vomiting stacks; and if you climb the ridge you will see the line of industrial oases stretching away into the great blue which marks the Golden City. Not altogether an attractive picture, even when lighted up by the clear sunshine of a South African March morning. But not uninteresting. These eyesores, disfiguring the veld from Springs in the east to Randfontein in the west, says L. E. N. in the "Pall Mall," are the outward visible signs of the Witwatersrand Goldfields. They mark, like Gargantuan mile-stones, the Reef, at once the blessing and the——

That, said the Mining Editor, pointing ahead—Mining Editors are not given to moralising—is the Princess Mine. It is not a show mine. Ladies in garden party dresses could go down the Robinson Deep. But this—

He ceased and dodged an engine drawing a string of Lilliputian trucks laden with ore, which had come from nowhere and was heading for the open veld.

But he was right, I discovered it later.

Now, the Princess mine is a Chinese mine. That is to say, it is worked exclusively by the bloodthirsty, treacherous, immoral, white-labour-destroying, etc., coolies from Northern China, of whom the world hears so much.

Don't take my word for anything, the Mining Editor had remarked. I have only lived on the Reef for a few years and been down every mine on the line, bar two; so, of course, I don't know anything about it like the sapient writers on the—He lapsed into quiet sarcasm.

The start was not encouraging. Though accompanied by the manager and the mine captain, we also had an escort of three Chinese police armed with short whips with knotted lashes.

Encased in well-worn mine over-alls we started the walk down the mine shaft. If you are not accustomed to mines this is a harder task than the mere words convey. Half ladder, half staircase—damp, pitch dark, swept by a cold outrushing draught, now and then a broken rung which nearly pitches you headlong into the blackness. The candles carried by the guides soon glimmer far ahead, a rush of air extinguishes your own and you toil on in the dark. Then a distant rumbling noise, rapidly growing louder and louder, the sound as of an express train approaching a wayside station. Instinctively you let go the handrail and wait. On the track at your side a great iron skip tears past, carrying ore to the surface.

But now the feeble glimmer far ahead is stationary. Soon you are standing on a platform with the guides. The black incline still descends, but branching away from it you find yourself in a narrow tunnel with a tram-lined floor.

Number Six level, comes the voice of the manager. You stumble on.

Heads. The cry echoes back indistinctly from the gloom, but you duck down as the roof suddenly lowers, and bending almost double, hurry on in the rear.

Another halt. You are standing upright in the passage now, looking through a hole in the rocky side, three feet from the ground. The scene through the crevice is a remarkable one. For a moment it seems to be an impressionist painting of a forest at night, dimly outlined by the light of the fireflies, a huge black cloud pressing down upon the tops of the stunted trees. But it is only a stope—a sort of work-room with a roof thirty-two inches from the floor. The trees of your forest are the supporting timbers, the cloud overhead is of solid rock, the fireflies are the candles of the miners.

You climb up into the place and crawl painfully over damp gravel. Here is a gang of Chinese miners drilling the holes which will be fired later in the day. They lie on their back or side, patiently hammering long steel rods into the hard rock. Stripped to the waist, the muscles stand out on the bare brown skin, sturdy, well-fed looking men, some smoking pipes or cigarettes. But all is silent save for the fall of the hammers. Kaffirs working underground sing at their task. But the Chinese are grim and silent, intent upon making as much money as they can. Ah Sin does not change his ways even in a Transvaal gold mine. A little while ago it was found that some of the coolies were obtaining wonderfully good results. Even skilled Kaffirs were beaten. The management was delighted. But when someone thought it well to test the drilling it was found that the wily Chinese had cut four inches off one end of the measuring rod!

Slithering down stopes so steep that you have to brace your feet against the timbers to prevent sliding ignominously to the bottom, stumbling along roads inches deep in water, crawling into disused workings, lying flat on your face and wriggling through tiny apertures, down from one level to another till the bottom of the mine is reached, then on along the flat, past machine drills which produce the dreaded miner's phthisis; "past a coolie" gassed with the fumes—A show mine? Rather I incline to the opinion that it is the hardest and roughest on the Reef. And everywhere the toiling Chinese; in the low-roofed stopes, pushing trams of ore, helping at the machine drills, some working with shovels, others with hammers. There are nine hundred silent, somewhat sullen, men. You feel you would not care to be left alone in the mine with them, though you would not be afraid of a few thousand cheery Kaffirs. The Kaffir is a child. He respects his "boss," and takes up his task like a philosopher—and no doubt tries to get away from it as soon as he can. But the Chinaman—well, he is a Chinaman. One minute he will be working well. The next he may be in a fit of ungovernable rage, intent upon murder.

But it is time to go back to the surface. At the bottom of another shaft is an empty skip, a sort of iron coffin with sides two feet high. It has been carrying wet ore all the morning, and is not inviting. But you must lie flat in the bottom or you will have half your head cut off as you rush upwards under the low iron bridges. It is high noon when you blink in the sunshine again, wet to the skin, indescribably dirty, covered with candle grease. The romance of gold is not underground.

Then to the compound, where the cooks are busy at a huge caldron; and the men's quarters, lighted by electricity, are models of cleanliness and comfort.

And the Verdict! Well, I know something of the British workman's home in the East-end of London; I have seen how the Arab coalers live and work at Aden; I have spent hours amongst the chawls of an Indian city, and watched the ryots in the fields; I have inspected the Indian indentured labourers on the sugar estates of Natal. And I say that the Chinese miner on the Rand mines is better off than all these. True, his work is hard; but it is not so hard as that of many a white seamstress in free England. Admitted that the conditions of his task are unpleasant and dangerous; but it has been pronounced white men's work.

Whether in the end the Chinaman will drive out the white miner is a matter upon which I will offer no opinion. But from the Chinaman's point of view there is nothing to complain of. He is well fed, well housed, well cared for. The cry of slavery is the veriest nonsense. And if this is slavery there are thousands of white men who would be only too glad to be as well treated.

THE continued employment out of Russia of so many railway wagons required for the needs of the army in Eastern Asia has caused a very perceptible scarcity of rolling-stock on the home lines, especially on the Warsaw-Vienna railway. To handle the traffic, the management of that line, has leased 200 covered goods wagons from foreign railways and the Ministry of Communications has allowed them to enter the country duty-free. This department of the ministry intends to order 9,000 new wagons for the Russian railways and these will be for the most part constructed in Russian factories.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.

MOSCOW ZEMSTVO MEETING.

NATION TO BE ARBITER OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

President Roosevelt is having constant conferences with the Russian, British and German Ambassadors and the Japanese Minister, it is believed on the subject of peace.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Despite the prohibition of General Trepoff, the Moscow Zemstvoists sat the whole day, yesterday, and the Speakers were unanimous that the Nation itself must decide the question of peace and reorganize the State.

THE RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSE.

Differences in the Cabinet.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Differences between M. Delcasse and M. Rouvier have continued since the former's first resignation on 21st April.

M. Rouvier and other Ministers consider that M. Delcasse ought to have propitiated Germany before sending M. Taillandier to Fez.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter from Paris says that M. Rouvier will conduct Foreign Affairs till the pending questions are settled. The change will not affect the entente with Great Britain.

M. Rouvier will also uphold the Russian alliance, but probably insist upon Russia guaranteeing that in future she will not take action jeopardizing its utility and showing herself more amenable to her Ally's advice.

CONSPIRING TO OBTAIN A PASSPORT.

Accused Committed for Trial.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Messrs. Brailsford and McCulloch were again brought up at Bow Street, yesterday, on a charge of conspiring to obtain a passport to Russia and were committed to stand their trial, bail being accepted.

MARRIAGE OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Imposing Ceremony.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Crown Prince of Germany was married to the Grand Duchess Cecilia with great promp at Berlin to-day. The weather was brilliant.

MR. GULLY'S RESIGNATION.

Tributes to the Speaker.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Gully, formally resigned the Speakership.

Mr. Balfour and Sir J. Campbell-Bannerman made speeches highly eulogising his services.

THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Reuter wires from Hodeida that the rebels have captured Kataba and Ibb and are now investing Taiz.

THE SECESSION OF NORWAY.

Separate King asked for.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Norwegian Parliament has unanimously passed a Resolution severing connection with Sweden, declaring the King has ceased to be King of Norway and conferring on the present Ministry the powers of Government appertaining to the King.

An address to King Oscar further declares there is no ill-will towards him or Sweden, and asks his Majesty to co-operate in securing the selection of a young Prince of his House as King of Norway.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A meeting of the Suez Canal Company has approved a reduction of rates.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Mr Webb.

The death is announced of Mr. Webb, the member for Kingswinford division of Staffordshire.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

OPENING OF REPORTERS' GALLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The Honb'le Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman Calcutta Corporation, who is leaving for England on three months' sick-leave to-morrow, opened the Reporters' Gallery near the Municipal Council Chamber to-day. There was a large attendance of Commissioners and visitors, and several complimentary speeches were made. The Press denounce the Reporters' Gallery which is quite unsuited for this purpose as it obscures the view of the Chairman and many Commissioners, most of whom cannot be heard.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS SELECTED.

RE-ERECTION PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Arrangements have now been made for the Bishop Cotton School to be transferred to a group of houses beyond Kasumpti Bazar in Chota Simla. These houses include the residences known as Jammu Castle, Pahari Mahal and Windsor Terrace, and will afford suitable accommodation for the boys during the coming monsoon. The move takes place on the 15th instant.

Plans are meanwhile being prepared for the re-erection upon larger and more modern lines of the school buildings which were burnt down. Some changes will be necessitated in the original Trust Deed and School Statutes to enable the Punjab Government to provide the funds, but there is not likely to be any difficulty about this, in view of the great importance of the institution to the entire domiciled Anglo-Indian community in this country, and the desirability of providing really up-to-date premises for it.

BENGAL'S COMPLAINT.

SCARCITY OF ROLLING STOCK.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Railway Board on the subject of the inadequate supply of wagons for traffic carried by the East Indian Railway and, in connection therewith, suggest the desirability of an early commencement being made with the construction of the proposed Bishanpore Calcutta-Chord Railway, which alternative route to Calcutta will probably prove of great assistance in expediting the passage of coal trains and the return of empty wagons to collieries.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PORT AND TONNAGE DUES.

The translation of a lengthy Royal Decree, dated the 23rd January last, relating to port and tonnage dues in Portuguese India, is to-day issued here. It provides for a levy of dues ranging from one anna to six annas per ton upon vessels entering ports of Portuguese India, including Mormugoa. Numerous exemptions are made including war vessels, vessels belonging to recognised Sporting Societies, and vessels entering or leaving in ballast, while to the two Companies which maintain a regular service between Portuguese India and ports of Europe, touching at ports in Portugal, an annual bonus is allowed of not less than sixty-five per cent. of tonnage dues.

THE STATE BALL AT SIMLA.

It is now settled that the State ball at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will take place on the 13th instant.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Last night's rain slightly improved the ground, which, however, was still a trifle dusty.

The teams were:—Buccaneers ;—Mr. Wood, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Atkinson and Captain Williams.

Viceroy's Staff :—Major Poynter, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Lambert and Captain Ross.

Umpires :—General Clements and Colonel Turner.

The Buccaneers were greatly superior to their opponents and showed excellent combination and won easily by five goals, one subsidiary, to Viceroy's Staff one goal.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

POONA, JUNE 7.

It has been arranged to have the Kirkee monsoon meeting on the 24th instant.

A draft of twenty-four couples for Poona and Kirkee foxhounds have arrived this week in Bombay by s. s. Arabia and Colonel Sheringham, Master of hounds, hopes to commence operations early in July, if the weather is favourable.

THE SUIT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPEAL FILED IN BOMBAY.

An appeal has been lodged and will be heard on the 13th instant at the Bombay High Court against the judgment of Mr. Lucas, late Sessions Judge of Poona, who decided, a couple of months ago, that no cause of action arose in the suit of the Secretary of State for India against the late Mr. Hari Raoji, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and others, in regard to the rightful ownership of the Bungalow No. 1 Queens Gardens.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BOY.

On Saturday last a daring attempt to murder a Hindu boy was made in the city by a Purdesi, giving the boy sweetmeats mixed with a poisonous drug. The boy felt giddy and lost consciousness when the Purdesi took his ornaments and then threw the boy in to a well. Fortunately the well did not contain sufficient water to drown the boy. The Purdesi sold one of the ornaments to a Marwari and escaped to Bombay where he was arrested and brought back to Poona. He was placed before the Magistrate when the police obtained a remand to make further enquiries.

THE HEALTH OF ADEN.

MESSRS. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. received yesterday from the Aden Firm, the following telegram :—"Clean Bill of Health is now issued to all steamers since to-day."

THE protagonist of the campaign against the guns continues his onslaught on the Admiralty in other directions. Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs has decided that the manœuvres are not to be carried out, first because it was impossible that they should and secondly, because the Admiralty mean to expend the money which would have been spent in coal on new guns to replace those "which have been found to be valueless." As a matter of fact the plan of manœuvres was all most carefully worked out and everything was in readiness. The elimination of the older ships from the first line could have made no difference, seeing that the determination to eliminate them was already taken when the manœuvres were planned. The cruisers which were to represent the skeleton enemy were detailed for the purpose ; the British force was, of course, the fleets in commission. It is difficult to understand how a man who aspires to a seat in Parliament can permit himself to talk rubbish of this kind for the sake of discrediting a department charged with the most vital part of the country's defence.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

France, Germany, and the Vatican.

KING ALFONSO'S VISIT.

PARIS AND FREE MEALS.

PARIS, MAY 19.

THE passing of the bill for the separation of Church and State during the existence of the present Parliament becomes more and more improbable every day, as the interminable discussion on subsection 4 drags out its weary length. At the present rate of progress the bill cannot be voted in time for it to be sent to the Senate before the commencement of the vacation in July, and, when the Chambers meet again in October, they will be fully occupied in dealing with the Budget for 1906, which must be voted before the dissolution in March next. The balance of public opinion is in favour of the measure, and deputies who owe their seats to Separatist votes dare not risk them by open opposition to the bill. But, there is a curious unwillingness on the part of many members of Parliament to be responsible for its passing into law, and progress is delayed as much by professed supporters as by avowed opponents. Now, too, the intimate relations which are evidently being established between Germany and the Vatican have given pause to many, and people are asking themselves, whether Germany is not already preparing to take the place of the eldest child of the Church, which France would vacate by tearing up the Concordat. It becomes necessary to answer the question—Will French influence suffer in consequence ? As a reply is not easy to find, the result will probably be that Church and State will not be separated during the existence of the present Parliament.

During the recent discussion in the Chamber on M. Herve's now celebrated declaration of "War against war," M. Jaures remained silent, though everyone was on the tiptoe of expectation to hear the Socialist leader's opinion on his colleague's profession of faith. In an article in his newspaper, the 'Humanite," does M. Jaures answer the public demand. He has evidently required to sleep on the matter. The result of his deliberation is a declaration to the effect that it is part of the Socialist creed that every man is free to hold, express, and act up to his own opinions, and that that being so, although he does not agree with M. Herve on the particular subject in question, he does not feel called upon to emphasise the fact in any extraordinary manner, or to disassociate himself from M. Herve in the work of carrying on the work of the propagation of the main Socialist doctrines.

The Duke Decazes, the owner of the Quand Meme, whose adventures in the Algiers-Toulon race have recently caused so much excitement, comes of a line of statesmen who have helped to make French history. Both his father and grandfather were great Ministers of State, the former during the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon and the latter under Louis XVIII. It is a sign of the times that the present holder of the title finds no place in the service of his country ; the old ruling class to which he belongs has been so entirely displaced that nowadays it is a bar to a political career to be a member of it. The duke's great hobby of late years has been yachting. He is vice-president of the French Yacht Club, and has raced at Cowes and Monte Carlo. He married Miss Singer, the daughter of a well-known citizen of the United States. His wife's death, after a few short years of wedded happiness, was a great grief to the duke, who found some consolation in the bringing up of his three charming children.

The "Humanite," referring to the article published in the "Pall Mall Gazette," admits that the title of Admiral Sans-Gene, applied to Rozhdestvensky, is fully justified. "For over a month past," say M. Jaures' organ, "the Russian commander has given proof of the most utter disdain of French interests and responsibilities. The thought that he might create difficulties for us has always been the least of his cares ; indeed, it may be said that he has systematically endeavoured to involve us in international complication of the most unpleasant description."

The official programme arranged for the visit of the King of Spain to France has now been published. It includes a journey to the great military camp of Chalons on June 1 to witness the manœuvres of an army corps ; a review of the Paris garrison on June 3 at Vincennes ; attendance at Auteuil on June 4 to see the race for the Grand Prix d'Auteuil ; and, on June 5, a review of the Northern Squadron at Cherbourg, after which King Alphonso will embark for England on the Victoria and Albert. Gala performances will take place on May 31 and June 2 respectively at the Opera and the Theatre Francais. "Samson and Delila" and the ballet from "La Maladetta" are down for performance at the Opera, whilst at the Francais "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard," "L'Etincelle," by Pailleron, and "Les Romanesques," by Rostand, will be given.

The official programme of the visit of the British doctors to Paris terminated by a banquet at the Grand Hotel, attended by most of the leading physicians and surgeons of the French capital. Professor Bouchard presided, and, at the close of his speech of welcome, invested Sir William Broadbent, in the name of the President of the French Republic, with the insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honour. The scene after the ceremony, when the two eminent professional men spontaneously embraced each other was very striking, the great assembly rising with one accord and cheering enthusiastically.

The much-talked-of tenor, Caruso, made his debut at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, in the performance by the Italian Opera Company of Giordano's "Fedora." His fine voice was heard to advantage, and the reception accorded to him was flattering. Probably, however, the public were more interested in and greeted with greater warmth a lady, whose first appearance in Paris was made in a music-hall turn on the boards of the Folies Bergere. Perseverance and Jean deReszke have done much to develop the natural gift possessed by Mlle. Lena Cavalieri, and her delightful singing of Fedora's music won deserved applause. Madame Sarah Bernhardt has made Victorien Sardou's play so familiar that a description of its plot would be superfluous ; suffice it to say that the musical setting of M. Giordano is good, and at times excellent. Only at the close of the third act is there a jarring note, an unnecessary volume of sound, which obscures, rather than attains the effect aimed at. The second act is the best ; the music illustrating in delightful fashion the various waves of passion on which the heroine is tossed : rage, desire for vengeance, incredulity, pity, love, as the story of her lover's death, his baseness, and his enemy's just revenge is unfolded to her. "Siberia" had already earned for M. Giordano a great reputation here, and last night's large audience had come prepared to appreciate. It cannot be said that they were disappointed, though "Fedora" is not so good as "Siberia."

In spite of the fact that the outlook in Morocco is better, and that a crisis has been avoided in the relations of this country with Japan, M. Delcasse's position in the Ministry remains precarious. For obvious reasons, every effort will be made to induce him to remain in office long enough to permit of, at least, the partial obliteration of the memory of recent events, and, in view of the approaching visit of the King of Spain. M. Delcasse is disposed to allow those considerations to weigh with him ; but, for all that, the public must be prepared to receive at any time the news of his resignation. The reason why M. Delcasse has not been able to regain his former influence is not far to seek, it lies in the attitude of the Socialist party on questions of foreign policy. When speaking of the Socialist party, do not include the noisy, but numerically insignificant group of irreconcilable revolutionaries, whose creed is internationalism. The device of the Socialist party proper is "defence, not defiance." The obligation of all citizens to serve in the army for the defence of the fatherland is admitted, but only for defence, not to further ambitious schemes of aggrandisement or revenge. Any policy which the party considers as being likely to involve the country in such adventures will be opposed tooth and nail. Rightly or wrongly, the policy which favours the Russian Alliance and declares for the absorption of Morocco is regarded as containing these objectionable elements, hence the continued attacks on M. Delcasse, as being its responsible author. Probably the Socialists have greater misgivings with regard to the Russian Treaty than with respect to the outcome of the Moroccan adventure. The recent semi-crisis has opened their eyes to a vista of dangerous possibilities, including not only a quarrel with Japan, but a rupture with a new-found and valued friend, Great Britain, all liable, to arise out of an engagement which has forced the French Government, if not to break the laws of neutrality, to at least show suspicious friendliness towards a belligerent Power.

Persons who talk wildly of feeding every child in the public elementary schools out of the rates or from some vague "national fund" may be interested in learning how matters of the kind are dealt with in the Paris schools. The majority of Paris school children remain at school for their midday meal, which is served in the central hall. Those who can bring it with them, when, if necessary, it is cooked for them free ; some pay 1d., or 1-2d., for a meal, others have it supplied free. The "Caisse des ecoles" in Paris provides not only free meals when necessary, but boots and shoes, clothes, and country holidays. "Free maintenance out of the rates !" is the comment which naturally suggests itself to the inquirer. This is not altogether the case. The "Caisse des ecoles"—of which the "cantines" is only a branch dealing with the feeding of the children—is an elaborate organization. The funds for the "cantines" are supplied by the "City of Paris." The system is practically one of outdoor relief given direct to the children. In each arrondissement—which corresponds in some degree to the Metropolitan Borough—there is a committee, consisting of the Mayor (ex officio chairman), the councillors, and twenty-four members, men or women, elected from among those inhabitants of the arrondissement, who subscribe not less than six francs (5s.) to the funds of the caisse. Each member of the committee undertakes to visit a particular school at least once a month, to supervise the cantine, and see that the food is good and sufficient and properly cooked. These members of the committee have some of the duties of managers, and they also do a good deal of attendance officers' work. They keep in touch with many, if not all of the homes from which the children come, and are able to judge whether the parents really cannot or only will not pay for their children's food.

The meals are cooked on the premises by the school keeper, who is paid in proportion to the number of children, catered for, the rate being 25 francs a month for fifty children, and 5 francs for every extra ten. A good many of the children pay a penny or a halfpenny for their meal, and this money is collected by the teachers, when the children come in the morning. No difference in serving is made between those who pay and those who do not. The teachers know the circumstances of most of the homes, and say that there is a desire on the part of parents to pay when they can. If a man is in work and still accepts free meals for his children, a friendly call from the teacher and a remonstrance to the effect that he may be depriving really necessitous children of meals, often has the effect of making him "pay up." If, however, he still refuses, though in work, to pay for his children's food, they are nevertheless fed hunger being the only condition attached to the receipt of meals. The percentage of parents, who will not pay when they can is small. If an average of the whole of Paris is taken—the rich with the poor—the proportion of those who pay is one in three. Taking the whole of Paris, and allowing for expenses of cooking, fuel, etc, the cost per meal is a fraction over a penny. Sometimes a slight reduction in cost is made by cooking at a "centre" (some suitably situated school) to which the children from neighbouring schools come for meals. Every arrondissement has now a lady inspector who visits the schools at intervals. She inspects the food sent in, keeps the tradespeople up to the mark and in consultation with the teacher arranges the menu for the week. It is, of course, obvious that the work depends largely on the cooperation of the teachers, which is most heartily given. In fact it is difficult to see how it could be carried out without their help. A typical menu is :—Monday.—Neck of mutton and currant loaf. Tuesday.—Bread soup and stewed beef. Wednesday.—Sausages and rice. Friday.—Neck of mutton and potatoes. Saturday.—Macaroni and sausage. Thursday there is no school. The cost of meals on this basis, including fuel and cooking expenses, is about £8 15s. per month for 100 children. There would be a slight increase in cost if butcher's meat were provided every day. Some of the children bring food with them or they bring a contribution in the shape of fruit or bread. Any food brought is cooked for them free of cost. No question of any kind are asked as to the religion of the children or of their parents.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

RE RUSTAMJI JAMSETJI MISTRI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE KARMALI JUMABHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE IBRAHIM SULEMAN AND CO.

Mr. Dorab N. Bahadurji, on behalf of petitioning creditors, applied for certain amendment in the wording of the order of adjudication made by his lordship and for costs.

His lordship granted the application.

In the same matter Mr. Mankar appeared on behalf of four of the insolvents and applied for a rule nisi calling upon the Official Assignee and the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked.

His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable this day six weeks.

RE MUSSABHOY ABDULALI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Strangman for an opposing creditor opposed the application of the insolvents for an interim order.

Mr Mankar for the insolvents, applied that the matter should be allowed to stand over for a fortnight on the ground that the insolvents had no time to reply to the affidavits made by the opposing creditor.

His lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a fortnight.

RE MARGARET ROCHE.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE MAHOMED EBRAHIM MAHOMED HASSAN.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE MAHOMED MULLA ABDULALI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

His lordship granted the application.

RE RAMCHANDRA BABURAO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and one month's extension of the interim order.

RE PREMJI DEWCHAND AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvents were given two months' protection.

RE KALIDAS NATHU SHA.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was given an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Pandurung Narayen ; Purshotam Bechar Sha ; Samson Reuben ; Kashinath Sunwar Morey ; Gopaldas Chimandas Thakoor ; A. Stuart Jones ; Fakirsah Alisah ; Framji Merwanji Fitter ; Ramrao Bhagwantrao ; Sadashiv Sakharam ; Cursetji Cowasji Billimoria ; J. A Collins and Govind Vasudev.

"THE MARINA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I am delighted to learn from the worthy columns of your morning contemporary that the bridges which are to be erected on our "Marina", the promise of which has so elated the Bombay public during the last few days, are to be completed before the end of the year. Further that they are to be built by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose taste has been proved so "chic" in the past, and not by the P. W. D.

Under the circumstances, I do not propose to tender for the job or, indeed, make any suggestions as to the plans, as I am quite sure the Company's own designs will be adequate and that they, who have done more than any other public body to give Bombay its reputation for fine architecture and artistic craftsmanship, will not fall short of their previous record in what will be, I suppose, their last public act in this city.

Now, we can chant the "Nunc Dimittis," indeed. I cannot, however, leave the subject without thanking the Sirkar for its thoughtfulness in arranging that the cost should fall on the Company (among whose shareholders I do not count myself) rather than on the already overburdened incometax-payer.

In fact, Sir, the only saddening thought connected with the whole scheme is that the writer in your contemporary is not satisfied.

Indeed, I am not sure that he isn't rather annoyed at the whole thing which must be very awful for him this hot weather. I've been wondering what we can do for him. Siegel's Soothing Syrup is good I know, but perhaps you can suggest something better, Sir.

He complains at the same time of the approaching bridges and of the old level crossings now to be abolished.

To those few people who do not carry patience cards or pocket flasks habitually, the latter may sometimes have been rather vexatious.

Still these delays, as I've pointed out before, give one opportunities for studying the entrancing beauty of the scene, the ever varying—but I will not trouble you, Sir, with further rhapsodies on poetic beauties which are, doubtless, obvious to you and your readers. Think, however, of the opportunities for the study and contemplation of humour !

Perhaps, however, this last consolation is denied him. You can't put two pints into a pint jug. No, Sir, it would strain the jug and even then I don't believe you could do it. Neither can you see humour without the proper machinery.

Nevertheless, I would like to assure him through your columns that he has my distinguished consideration,

VIGOROUS DAUNT.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

THE fourth match in connection with the Harwood League competitions was played last evening on the Cooperage between the Yorkshire Regiment from Colaba and the Government Telegraph eleven, when there was another large gathering, the Military element, of course, predominating. The Telegraph played last week against the Parel Gymkhana and finished in a tie with one goal a side. Yesterday the Telegraph were completely outmatched, as was the case when the Rovers met the Parel Gymkhana on the previous day, when the latter team had a heavy defeat. It was even worse this time, as in the first half the Military notched no less than five goals to love, and added three more in the second. For Military, Darwin, the inside right, played a true game and accounted more or less for the success of the Colaba combination. The Civilians, on the other hand, made a game defence, but were completely outclassed and the match ended in a victory for the Yorkshire Regiment by eight goals to love.

The game commenced in favour of the Military, who, with their combined efforts, managed to work the ball well into the Telegraph half, but finally the sphere went wide. Another invasion resulted in Smith, the Colaba outside left, annexing the first goal of the evening. This was within a minute of the start. The Military continued on the aggressive and almost immediately nearly scored another goal. The Civilians then pulled themselves together and made a smart rush up the Military ground, only, however, to obtain a corner. This however remained unconverted and the Military once more put their opponents' backs on their mettle, but the ball again went wide, this being due to a little misjudgment. A minute later, however, Smith, from outside left, again scored. With the Military leading by two goals to love within only seven minutes of play, the prospects looked rather gloomy for the Civilians. Continuing on the offensive, yet another skirmish was witnessed in front of the Telegraph posts, when the right wing of the Telegraph sent the ball into touch to save. The Military immediately after obtained a corner, which however, remained unconverted. Give and take play followed for the next five minutes, after which the Military forward line again rushed away with the ball, but it ran over the boundary line before getting too dangerous. "Off side" against a Military forward transferred the venue of hostilities, but only for a few moments, and the Military were once again well on the attack Sweeney, at inside left, was not long in notching the third goal for the Military. With this deplorable state of affairs for the Civil team, there seemed hardly a chance of their regaining their lost ground, as the Military continued pressing and within another minute Darwin, the Military inside right, shot in the fourth goal for his side, the same player, within the following two minutes accounting for the fifth goal. The half time whistle was soon after piped with the Yorkshires leading by five goals to love.

The resumption found the Military again having it all their own way and, within a few seconds, Darwin annexed yet another Goal for his side, and soon after obtained two corners in rapid succession both of which, however, remained unconverted. The soldiers still continued on the attack with the result of Wynne, the centre forward, adding the seventh goal. Ten minutes before the close of time, Eastfoot, the Military outside right, was slightly injured and an interruption was caused, but this was only for a few seconds, and the player, was up again and on the attack. Just before the close of time the eighth goal was added and the match ended in favour of the Military as follows :—

Yorkshire Regiment	8 Goals
Government Telegraph	Nil

This afternoon the game will be between the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Y. M. C. A.

THE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was again called on for hearing the case in which Superintendent Grennan prosecuted L. Soncin for driving a motor-car rashly and negligently on the Wodehouse Road and thereby causing injuries to one Miss Carvalho. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Grennan informed the Court that though Miss Carvalho had come out of the hospital a week ago, yet she could not come to the Court yesterday, as she was laid up with fever. Sub-Inspector Forde had informed him that the young lady's father had been arranging with the people at the Taj Mahal Hotel to compromise the case. Mr. Grennan contended that no such compromise could be brought about, as the young lady was not the complainant in the case. It was a police case, in which they (the police) were the complainants who were prosecuting the accused.

Mr. Kapadia said that so far as the question of accident went, his client was not responsible for it, but as a gentleman he thought it his duty to see to the young lady's comfort as long as she was in the hospital. He said he would be the first man to oppose any suggestion for a compromise in such police cases, but his client thought it proper to see that the injured lady was properly compensated for the injuries she sustained but whether through her own fault or not was the only point to be decided by the Court. He added that in that unfortunate accident, the fault lay more with the lady than with anybody else.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing till Friday next, remarking that he would dispose of the case that day, even though the lady was not present.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

VACCINE STATION AT KALBADEVI.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded a copy of letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, applying for an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of retaining as an ordinary vaccine station a part of the former Central Depot at Kalbadevi Road. The Municipal Commissioner stated that after consulting with the Health Officer, he was of opinion that there was a real need of a vaccine station at the place. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the charges.

The Sanitary Commissioner in his letter stated that on the Executive Engineer, Presidency, intimating to him that the Vaccine Depot at Parel was ready for occupation, the Central Depot at Kalbadevi and the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, were removed to the new quarters ; but part of the Kalbadevi Depot was, however, still retained as an ordinary vaccine station and would be kept open daily as heretofore. This station, the Sanitary Commissioner added, had been well-known to the general public for over twenty years and daily resorted to by persons between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. who were unable to attend the morning stations. In consequence of the above named changes, it would be necessary to incur expenditure including Rs. 300 for a telephone connection between the Parel and Kalbadevi Depot, to enable work to be satisfactorily carried out.

Some of the members, while not objecting to the retention of a part of the Central Vaccine Depot at Kalbadevi, considered the expenditure to be excessive. They did not think it necessary to have a telephone connection between the Parel and Kalbadevi Depots.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed.

CONDITION OF WELLS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N. Katrak moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee as to the condition of the water of some of the wells in the city that have been covered over and to inform the Standing Committee what the opinion of the Health Officer is as to the efficacy of this measure.' "

The motion was agreed to.

WEEKLY RETURNS OF FIRES.

Mr. Joseph Bapista moved :—"That the Commissioner be requested to furnish in future weekly returns of fires, a column or columns giving in each case the estimated amount of the damage done to immoveable property and the valuation of such property."

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee after transacting some other business, adjourned.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE forty-first annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday, at 4-30 p.m. in the Fort premises of the Company, Mr. W. F. Hamilton presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st March last, was submitted to the meeting for its consideration :—

"The Board of Directors beg to present a statement of the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1905, duly audited. The volume of business done has been considerably in excess of that of the previous year, but prices have been considerably lower, and notwithstanding the increased turn-over, the profits are slightly less. There is, however, every prospect of the Company regaining its position in public favor, and your directors look forward to the future with every confidence. It will be observed that the staff salaries have been increased. This has unfortunately been unavoidable, as the staff was found to be inadequate to deal with the Company's increasing business. Care has, however, now been taken to keep the expense down as much as possible. The other expenses will be found to have been generally reduced. The stock has been very carefully taken, and is reported to be in excellent condition by the General Manager. The balance available for distribution amounts to Rs. 64 018-12-5, which it is proposed to apportion as follows :—Dividend of Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 60 000 ; carry forward Rs. 4,018. Your directors have to deplore the loss of Mr. E. R. Smetham, who was invited to join the Board on the retirement of Mr. Crawford and who, during the time he served as a director, rendered very valuable assistance to the Company. The vacancy caused by Mr. Smetham's death has not yet been filled up, but this will be done at a very early date."

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said that owing to competition there had been smaller sales. An analyses of the stock account showed that the percentage of gross purchases to gross sales so far was considerably in excess of the last year. Decreasing prices involved a larger outlay of capital to make the same return, and it had been necessary to keep a larger over draft in London, the expense of which had also tended to reduce profits. The directors had been endeavouring to formulate some plan, whereby the business might be concentrated in the Fort, as Byculla was now a rapidly declining neighbourhood. This matter would involve the sale of the Company's property at Byculla and the rental and purchase of new premises in the Fort. The institution of annual sales had proved to be of greatest value in keeping the stock clean of damaged goods and obsolete or unsaleable patterns. Speaking on the item of expenses, the Chairman observed that salaries had unfortunately increased, but were still much less than they were formerly. The extra charges under that head had been necessary in dealing with more business and in order to give greater care to the maintenance of the stocks in good order. The only other item which called for remark was the Trades and License Account which showed an advance, but as that was chiefly due to an increased assessment, it could not be helped. The business of the Company, though not yielding the profit which could be desired, was in sound condition and showed signs of healthy progress. Profits must of necessity be less than formerly, but their policy was to extend the business by keeping down prices and meeting all competition, and they had every hope of being successful. In concluding his remarks the chairman said that it was a pleasure to have had to record their appreciation of the good work of the assistants in all grades throughout the year. (Applause).

Mr. G. F. Horbury seconded the motion, and the report and the audited balance-sheet were adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared and Mr. G. F. Horbury's appointment as a director was confirmed and he was re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, the directors and Mr. W. Knowles the General Manager, concluded the business before the meeting.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MAHIM.

AT the Mahim station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, a Mahomedan named Mahomed Joomabhai, aged about forty-five, cruelly attacked his wife Mariam, aged thirty-five, with a large clasp knife, inflicting several deep cuts on her body, which resulted in her death yesterday morning The assailant was arrested by the Railway Police and the injured woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The police inquiries showed that the woman Mariam was the wife of Mahomed by "ulka" and the couple lived together near Mahim Durga. Recently the husband came to know that his wife had given her love to one Mahomed Moosa and often taxed her on the subject. On the afternoon of the day in question, Mariam accompanied by her paramour, Mahomed Moosa, came to the Mahim station and having purchased tickets for Grant Road for herself and Mahomed Moosa, both of them proceeded to the up-platform of the station. Here the woman sat down under the foot overbridge, while her friend took his seat on a bench. Shortly afterwards the husband appeared on the scene caught hold of the woman by her throat, threw her down on her back and taking out a clasp knife which he had carried under his clothes, stabbed her on the face, head, back, abdomen, &c. Mahomed Moosa went to her rescue, when the enraged husband turned upon him and would have stabbed him, had not a policeman on duty at the station ran up and secured the assailant. The woman was brought down to Bombay, and conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where she died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The husband seemed to have known the movements of his wife and had come to the station armed with the weapon. The accused was, yesterday, charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court by Inspector Kaikobad N. Mody of the Railway Police, with the wilful murder of the woman Mariam. The case was adjourned pending the Coroner's inquest.

"ENCORE, MES AMIS."

Captain Swettenham and the visitors at the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, have eclipsed their performance of May 20th. We all voted that concert good: but its virtues were nothing in comparison to the second which took place on the evening of last Saturday June 3rd. To begin with the former mighty-constructed stage had yielded place to a solid fabric of stout boards worthy of Queen's Hall, for the acquisition of which our worthy assistant Collector had paid special visits to the 'Lakriwallas' of Neral. Mr. Bezonji had again spread his carpets, hung his flags, and arranged his floral decorations; while to crown all, there hung above the proscenium a fine portrait of his Majesty the King-Emperor and his Queen, which the Proprietor and Editor of 'Matheran Jottings" had kindly sent as his contribution—and a worthy one too—to the performance. Again the company of performers knew one another better than they did the week before, and, taking time by the forelock, had commenced learning their words and music and practising together for a full six days before the date fixed; so that the whole concert swung gaily forward without a single hitch, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Thirdly, the audience was far more responsive, and had evidently come prepared to enjoy themselves. We believe they really enjoyed themselves on the previous Saturday night; but they seemed a trifle doubtful about committing themselves to outspoken applause and to have imbibed somewhat too largely that spirit of quietude which is said to brood upon Matheran. Nature however has her revenges; and the many 'encores" which were demanded on June 3rd fully recompensed the hardworking stagemanager and his troupe for the somewhat halting welcome of the previous week. Amongst the audience we noticed the Resident of Baroda, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, and under-secretary to Government, and last but not least, our worthy Superintendent himself—and we believe we do not err in saying that they and the rest found the performance quite as interesting and amusing as those which are provided at this season of the year in the more pretentious station of Mahableshwar.

All the performers with the exception of Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Childe and Mrs. Audain, who acted as accompanists in the first and second halves of the programme respectively, and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, were very becomingly arrayed as Pierrots and Pierrettes in white costumes dotted with black pom-poms, the sole exception to this colour-scheme being Mr. Ferguson whose costume was of bright scarlet relieved by patches of white showing presumably that though his wickedness might be colossal, he at any rate owned a few saving virtues. The first item on the programme was an opening chorus by the Pierrot band, the words of which were composed for the occasion by Mrs. Ferguson and are given below:—

I

We're the authors of the Band
That is always in Demand
At a Wedding or Soiree,
We are beautifully dressed
By a *Dersi* of the best
In the good old Indian way.
We have men of evey *jat*
Pretty girls to charm the heart
And at least one Highland man,
But about the only kind
That you really cannot find
Is one who's tired of Matheran.

II

We are quite the biggest Boom
In the Hotel Dining-Room,
When we start our Merry Lay
For we frolic sing and dance
Hoping you it will entrance
In our very smartest way,
We are bent on having fun
Making every body come
Just to pass the time away,
And we'll do our level best
Now to make it a success
And we hope you'll shout *Hooray*!

CHORUS.

We're the Merry Pierrot Band
When our Voices are conjoint
They are heard at Artist Point
Other lots sound grand
In a large Town Hall
But the Rugby Coons
Are the noisiest of all.

Hardly had the clapping at the close of the chorus died down, when Mrs. Ferguson stepped forward and sang with all her best grace "The miller's daughter" from the 'The Three little Maids." The voice and music carried our minds back to the Novelty Theatre in Bombay and conjured up the pleasantest of reminiscences. She was followed by Captain Stiffe who sang 'She's not quite the sort of girl I care about" and in response to a well deserved encore returned and sang the last verse again. It was here that we had occasion to remark Mrs. Childe's dexterity as an accompanist: for the gallant Captain, in order the better to emphasise his words, sang at one moment fast and at another slow, and only the most skilful of accompanists could have kept in line with him. At the close of the last verse Captain Stiffe treated us to an excellent little bit of dumb show which showed that he had what we may term almost a married man's acquaintance with the foibles of the fair sex. The fourth item was the plaintive plantation song. "Ma Lady Lu" sung by Miss MacLaren as only she could sing it; and Miss Shuttleworth followed her with 'She'd a dainty darling simple on her chin," which the audience evidently enjoyed—for they bade her return and sing it again with the addition of the graceful dance at the end. The final item of the first half of the programme was an Octette. You pat me, which also earned a wellmerited encore for the whole troupe.

After an interval of ten minutes for refreshments. Mr. S. M. Edwardes opened the second half with The Yeoman's wedding, and in response to a call from the back rows sang Honey O. as an encore. To him succeeded Miss MacLaren who gave us "Under the Bamboo Tree" in most charming fashion: and we realised fully the meaning of that well-known stanza of Omar which begins 'Here with a little bread beneath the bough etc." Mrs. Pratt then contributed an excellent skirt-dance, which vociferous applause obliged her to repeat; and the only matter for regret is that it was so short. We could have welcomed a far longer example of the Terpsichorean art. In response to a pressing invitation from Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Edwardes again strolled on to the stage and sang "Tell her I love her so" to a well modulated accompaniment played by Mrs. Audain—and then followed one of the hits of the evening namely Molly the Marchioness sung by Mrs. Ferguson. It was a first class piece of character-singing and fully deserved the encore it gained. The final item also recalled, was an Octette Suppose we have a breakdown ending with a rollicking dance by the whole company, the last to leave the stage being Captain Stiffe who executed a series of such intricate steps that one feared for a moment he might be suffering from an attack of St. Vitus. Not so however for the gallant Captain's lower members, though seemingly out of all control, eventually bore him safely across the stage, out of the wings and into the proximity of the refreshment-table.

The National Anthem was the signal for the evacuation of the Hall and for the appearance of the Matheran hillband, which as on the previous occasion struck up a lively waltz-tune; and within five minutes performers and audience were gyrating in time with its measured melody. By the mercy of Providence, and the stage manager we broke up a trifle earlier than on the previous Saturday, a fact which by no means detracted from the enjoyment of the evening. "Eh! mon" we can hear the canny Scott saying, "but it was jes' grand!" and we only hope that the indefatigable Captain Swettenham has realised an appreciable sum for the Nursing Sisters of Aden in whose aid, and for whose benefit he engineered the performance. To him, to the performers and to the audience we say 'Au revoir," trusting that another year may see us all again in Matheran.—'Matheran Jottings."

New York manufacturers are always finding out things and the "Boss Cloth Glove" is a variety of the working man's glove which seems to have caught on with farmers, lumber men, miners, carpenters and all artisans who work with their hands in all weathers. Canton flannel and canvas of a soft and pliable but strong nature, that cannot be injured by water or heat, are the materials from which these primitively shaped, but lasting gloves are made. Three years ago, the Boss Company had but one factory, they now have five fully equipped establishments in full work, turning out 600,000 pairs of gloves and mittens weekly. If they keep this up, it means 312,000,000 pairs in the year. The United States and Canada wear them and they are spreading to Europe wherever a cheap and comfortable glove that protects the working man and woman's hands is a necessity. Five or ten pairs of these gloves can be had for the price of a cheap still leather pair and are said to last much longer.

THE COMIC USES OF MATRIMONY.

SOME IDLE THOUGHTS OF JEROME K. JEROME.

Marriages are made in heaven—"but solely," it has been added by a cynical writer, "for export." There is nothing more remarkable in human sociology than our attitude towards the institution of marriage; so it came home to me the other evening as I sat on a cane chair in the ill-lighted schoolroom of a small country town. The occasion was a penny reading. We had listened to the usual overture from Zampa, played by the lady professor and the eldest daughter of the brewer: to "Phil Blood's Leap." recited by the curate; to the violin solo by the pretty widow, about whom gossip is whispered; one hopes it is not true. Then a pale-faced gentleman with a drooping black moustache walked on the platform. It was the local tenor. He sang to us a song of love. Misunderstandings had arisen; bitter words, regretted as soon as uttered had pierced the all too sensitive spirit. Parting had followed. The broken-hearted one had died believing his affection unrequited. But the angels had since told him; he knew she loved him now—the accent on the now. I glanced around me. We were the usual crowd of mixed humanity,—tinkers, tailors, soldiers, sailors, with our cousins and our sisters and our wives. So

MANY OF OUR EYES WERE WET WITH TEARS.

Miss Butcher could hardly express her sobs. Young Mr. Tinker, his face hidden behind his programme pretended to be blowing his nose. Mrs. Apothecary's large bosom heaved with heartfelt sighs. The retired Colonel sniffed audibly. Sadness rested on our souls. It might have been so different, but for those foolish, hasty words. There need have been no funeral. Instead, the church might have been decked with bridal flowers. How sweet she would have looked beneath her orange wreath! How proudly, gladly he might have responded "I will"—take her for his wedded wife to have and to hold from this day forward.

All the stories sung by the sweet singers of all time were echoing in our ears—stories of true love that would not run smoothly until the last chapter; of gallant lovers strong and brave against fate; of tender sweethearts waiting, trusting, till love's golden crown was won; so they married and lived happy ever after. Then stepped briskly on the platform a stout, baldheaded man. We greeted him with enthusiasm; it was the local low comedian. The piano tinkled saucily. The self-confident man winked and opened wide his mouth. It

WAS A FUNNY SONG.

How we roared with laughter! The last line of each verse was the same: "And that's what it's like when you're married." Before it was 'duckie' and 'darling' and 'dear.' Now it's Take your cold feet away, brute. Can't you hear?'" "Once they walked hand in hand; Me loves ickle oo. Now he strides on ahead" (imitation with aid of umbrella, much appreciated: the baldheaded man in his enthusiasm and owing to the smallness of the platform sweeping the lady accompanist off her stool) "bawling, 'Come along, do.'" The baldheaded man interspersed side splitting patter. The husband comes home late, the wife is waiting for him at the top of the stairs with a broom. He kisses the servant girl. She retaliates by discovering a cousin in the Guards. The comic man retired to an enthusiastic demand for an encore. I looked around me at the laughing faces. Miss Butcher had been compelled to stuff her handkerchief into her mouth. Mr. Tinker was wiping his eyes: he was not ashamed this time, they were tears of merriment. Mrs. Apothecary's motherly bosom was shaking like jelly.

THE COLONEL WAS GRINNING FROM EAR TO EAR

Later on, as I noticed in the programme, the school-mistress, an unmarried lady, was down to sing Darby and Joan. She has a sympathetic voice. Her Darby and Joan is always popular. The comic man would also again appear in the second part and would oblige with (by request) His Mother-in-law. So the quaint comedy continues; to-night we will enjoy Romeo and Juliet. For to-morrow we have seats booked for The Pink Domino. Won't the pretty lady let the poor old gypsy tell her fortune? Blushes giggles. protestations—gallant gentleman friend insists. A dark man is in love with pretty lady. Gypsy sees a marriage not so very far ahead. Pretty lady says, What nonsense!" but looks serious. Pretty lady's pretty friends must, of course, be teasing. Gallant gentleman friend by curious coincidence happens to be dark. Gypsy grins and passes on. Is that all the gypsy knows of pretty lady's future? The rheumy, cunning eyes. They were bonny and black many years ago when the parchment skin was smooth and fair. They have seen so many a passing show, do they see in pretty's lady's hand nothing further?

WHAT WOULD THE WICKED OLD EYES FORESEE

did it pay them to speak? Pretty lady crying tears into a pillo. Pretty lady growing ugly, spite and anger spoiling pretty features. Dark young man no longer loving. Dark young man hurling bitter words at pretty lady—hurling may be things more heavy. Dark young man and pretty lady listening approvingly to comic singer, having both discovered 'That's what it's like when you're married."

My friend H. G. Wells wrote a book. "The Island of Dr. Moreau," I read it in manuscript one winter evening in a lonely country house upon the hills, wind screaming to wind in the dark without. The story has haunted me ever since. I hear the winds shrill laughter. The doctor had taken the beasts of the forest, apes, tigers, strange creatures from the deep had fashioned them with hideous cruelty into the shapes of men, had given them souls, had taught to them the Law. In all things else they were human; but their original instincts, their creator's skill had failed to eliminate All

THEIR LIVES WERE ONE LONG TORTURE.

The law said 'We are men and women this we shall do, this we shall not do.' But the ape and tiger still cried aloud within them. Civilizations lays her laws upon us, they are the laws of gods—of the men that one day perhaps shall come. But the primeval creature of the cave still cries within us. The wonder is that not being gods, being mere men and women marriage works out as well as it does. We take two creatures with the instincts of the ape still stirring within them; two creatures fashioned on the law of selfishness; two self-centered creatures of opposite appetite, of desires opposed to one another, of differing moods and fancies; two creatures not yet taught the lesson of self-control of self-renunciation, and bind them together for life in a union so close that one cannot snore of nights without disturbing the other's rest; that one cannot, without risk to happiness, have a single taste unshared by the other, that neither, without danger of up setting the whole applecart, so to speak, can have an opinion with which the other does not heartily agree. Could to angels exist together on such terms without ever quarrelling? I doubt it.

TO MAKE MARRIAGE THE IDEAL

we love to picture in romance the elimination of human nature is the first essential. Supreme unselfishness, perfect patience, changeless, amiability we should have to start with and continue with until the end. I do not believe in the 'Darby and John" of the song. They belong to songland. To accept them I need a piano, a sympathetic contralto voice, a firelight effect, and that sentimental mood in myself the foundation of which is a good dinner well digested. But there are Darbys and Joans of real flesh and blood to be met with—God bless them and send more for our example—wholesome living men and women, brave struggling souls with common sense. Ah yes! they have quarrelled; had their dark hours of bitterness of hate, when he wished to heaven he had never met her and told her so. How could he have guessed those sweet lips could utter such cruel words those tender eyes he loved to kiss flash with scorn and anger. And she had known what lay behind! Those days when he knelt before her swore that his only dream was to save her from all pain.

PASSION LIES DEAD;

it is a flame that burns out quickly. The most beautiful face in the world grows indifferent to us, when we have sat opposite it every morning at breakfast, every evening at supper for a brief year or two. Passion is the seed. Love grows from a tender sapling beautiful to look upon but wondrous frail, easily broken, easily trampled on during those first years of wedded life. Only by much nursing by long caring for, watered with tears, shall it grow into a sturdy tree, defiant of the winds, 'neath which Darby and Joan shall sit sheltered in old age. They had common sense, brave hearts. Darby had expected too much, Darby had not made allowance for human nature which he ought to have done seeing how much he had of it himself. Joan knows he did not mean it Joan has a nasty temper; she admits it. Joan will try, Darby will try. They kiss again with tears. It is a workaday world; Darby and Joan will take it as it will do their best. A little kindness a little clasping of the hands before night comes. Youth deems it heresy but

SOMETIMES WONDER IF OUR ENGLISH SPEAKING-WAY IS QUITE THE BEST

I discussed the subject once with an old French lady. The English reader forms his idea of French life from the French novel; it leads to mistaken notions. There are French Darbys, French Joans, many thousands of then. Believe me, said my old French friend, your English way is wrong; our way is not perfect but it is the better, I am sure. You live it entirely to the young people. What do they know of life, of themselves even? He falls in love with a pretty face. She—he danced so well? he was so agreeable that day of the picnic! If marriage were only for a month or so—could be ended without harm when the passion was burnt out. Ah, yes! them perhaps you would be right. I loved at eighteen, madly—nearly broke my heart. I meet him occasionally now. My dear—her hair was silvery white and I was only thirty five, she always called me my dear, it is pleasant at thirty-five to be talked to as a child—he was a perfect brute, handsome he had been, yes, but all that was changed. He was as stupid as an ox. I never see

HIS POOR FRIGHTENED LOOKING WIFE

without shuddering thinking of what I had escaped. They told me all that, but I looked only at his face and did not believe them. They forced me into marriage with the kindest man that ever lived. I did not love him then, but I loved him for thirty years; was it not better? But, my dear friend, I answered, that poor frightened looking wife of your first love! her marrige also was, I take it, the result of parental choosing. The love marriage I admit, as often as not turns out sadly. The children choose ill. Parents also choose ill. I fear there is no sure receipt for the happy marriage. You are arguing from bad example, answered my silver-haired friend. It is the system that I am defending. A young girl is no judge of character. She is easily deceived—she is wishful to be deceived. As I have said, she does not even know herself. She imagines the mood of the moment will remain with her. Only those who have watched over her with loving insight from her infancy know her real temperament.

THE YOUNG MAN IS BLINDED BY HIS PASSION.

Nature knows nothing of marriage, of companionship. She has only one aim. That accomplished, she is indifferent to the future of those she has joined together. I would have parents think only of their children's happiness, giving wordly considerations their true value, but nothing beyond, choosing for their children with loving care with sense of their great responsibility.

I fear our young people would not be contented with our choosing I suggested. Are they so contended with their own, the honeymoon over? she responded with a smile. We agreed it was a difficult problem viewed from any point. But I still think it would be better were we to heap less ridicule upon the Institution. Matrimony cannot be holy and ridicu ous at the same time. We have been familiar with it long enough to make up our minds in which light to regard it.

KOWLOON.

Kowloon may become famous at any moment, according to Mr. W. M. Anderson. It is on the Chinese mainland and faces the island of Hong Kong. Behind Kowloon is 100 miles of British territory, made British by a master-stroke not so long ago. Not all the admirals from Noah to Beresford could take Hong Kong from the sea, and it would require a mighty army of heroes to approach it by land, for that 100 miles is ribbed with mountains which could be made impregnable. Not so long ago, they beheaded criminals on the Kowloon beach. Now the English bathe there, and instead of an executioner's half-acre, there is a boat-house. Kowloon also sent the first batch of coolies to the Rand, but what Kowloon did to make itself known was to give itself up heart and soul to the British as a dockyard. If there is any Englishman alive who has been over those dockyards and come away dissatisfied, he must be a poor sort of person. Hong Kong and Kowloon are going to save Britain in the East.

Kowloon is so far away that we never hear of the men who are making her famous. But there are great men, great Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen, who live amidst the din of the dockyards of Kowloon, who rise early and go to bed late, all for the sake of England. They are doing a great work for England in another way: they are educating the Chinese to respect the might of England and are converting untrained coolies into skilled mechanics, mechanics who could build a battleship quicker and better than any race of men on earth. I have watched them at work for hours at a time in the Kowloon dockyards, and have come away filled with wonder and admiration on each occasion. But do Englishmen realise what their fellow-countrymen are doing for England at Kowloon? The average man probably has not the slightest idea where the place is, and does not know if it is celebrated for tea or ginger. He may know all about it in a few months.

Kowloon is to be the terminus at the British end of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and when Britain holds one end of a railway line it is not long before she has a mortgage over the last sleeper at the other end.

The ordinary visitor crossing over the harbour to Kowloon probably strolls about the streets and returns. If he took the trouble to go a little farther on he would come across the Burmah Regiment and the camp of the Sikhs. He would probably see them playing football to keep in trim, great, long, loose-limbed fellows with mahogany beards, men against whom the gates of Hell could not prevail. Now if any force should advance on Kowloon from the mainland they will find the Sikhs playing forward and the Burmah Regiment formed up in the scrum behind, and it will take a mighty lot of shoving to get them out of the way. I watched the Sikhs playing football on many occasions, and they looked cheerful and healthy. It seems, perhaps, a trivial affair this football of the Sikhs. It is really a very serious matter, and it only shows that they are officered by good men and true. I remember the commanding officer of the Burmahs at Kowloon. He must be a great man, for he has the look of one. He did not live at a swell hotel, nor was he a great society celebrity. His work was too serious for that. He lived very quietly at a quiet hotel. He was as regular as clockworks and up in the morning early. When he looked at you it was a case of looking right into your soul and through it. He kept the Burmahs up to the mark. But he will not become famous, because the women rule the roost in the East, and they do not regard strength of character or genius in others as virtues.

Then there was another man in Kowloon I knew—a young man working in the docks. He also rose early and worked hard. He loved his work, and therefore it is good that he should be there. He was quiet and unassuming, but always kept his mind employed. If the women—the society women—do not stop him, he will rise to fame.

The roar and din and clatter of the Kowloon dockyards are still in my ears, and long may it be before I forget the industry, the determination and the resolute faces of the British who work their will there unknown and unadvertised.

A NEW RUBBER TREE.

M. Henri Inmelle has discovered a new rubber tree in Madagascar in the jungle in the south of the island. It attains a height of twenty metres, about sixty-five feet and yields a quantity of milk containing 89 per cent of elastic matter, the quality of which is superior it is said, to all other rubber.

It is not advisable to cut down the tree to collect the milk; all that is necessary is to cut transverse incisions in the bark, through which the liquid exudes. This variety of euphorbia may constitute a source of wealth in the young French Colony of Madagascar, especially if other regions, such as the vast plateaus to the west, are planted with this interesting tree.

People talk loosely about the ships removed from the first line as having been "condemned" or "scrapped." Reference to the First Lord's memorandum will show that this is a mis-statement. The Nile and Trafalgar, for instance, are still properly regarded as being on the effective list of the Navy. They have been removed from our dockyards to make room for the ever-increasing number of newer ships; they are outside the number of those commissioned either for service or in reserve. But, on the first sign of war, they would be brought forward for service, and would be ready to take their place in substitution for ships damaged in an action. It is really necessary that the public should be warned against misunderstandings and misrepresentations in this connection. The Admiralty were perfectly right in including them in their return of effective ships.

WOMEN AS M.P.'S.

MR. LABOUCHERE IN THE COMMONS.

"Could a policeman be a woman?"

"Are Archbishops ladies?"

These two problems were propounded by Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons on May 19. The occasion was a debate on the vexed question of according Parliamentary votes to the other sex. The member for Northampton delivered the drollest speech heard in the House this session. Standing at the foot of the gangway, wearing his favourite cutaway coat of blue, Mr. Labouchere kept the House in intermittent roars of laughter for nearly an hour.

"When you argue with a woman you begin to realise how she differs from a man," he said in an attempt to depict what would happen if lady legislators sat in the House, as the proposer of the measure suggested.

"Men are very weak in regard to women. If a male and a female member of the House rose to speak simultaneously the man would always chivalrously give way, no matter what his politics.

"POLITICAL FLIRTATIONS."

"And supposing a man lived with his wife!" the House was almost convulsed with merriment at the supposition! "and they were both members of Parliament, the husband after listening to his wife maundering along in this Chamber would return home to go through it all again!"

"You would turn this venerable and respectable Parliament into a promiscuity of sexes. There are a lot of young men here, and all sorts of political flirtations would go on. It would not be safe. As an old man—I am seventy—I would not place any such temptation in the way of my honourable friends opposite.

"Do you suggest juries of women?" turning to Mr. Bamford Slack, the proposer of the Bill to enfranchise women.

"Certainly," replied the member for St. Albans.

"Oh, one might as well talk to the Mad Mullah," exclaimed Mr. Labouchere amid peals of laughter.

"All we want is freedom," pleaded Mr. Slack.

"So do I," retorted Mr. Labouchere, "freedom for man. I am not going to be crushed under the dominion of women. I am the successor of St. Paul, who objected to women talking in the churches, the discussion places of his time. Take the church now. Are Archbishops women?"

Mr. Labouchere emphasised the limitations of women in regard to citizenship.

"Could a policeman be a woman?" he asked. "Could a woman be a soldier? Women are more beautiful than muscular. And they have no sense of proportion. They exaggerate one thing and despise another."

In the end the Bill was talked out.

About two hundred representatives of the Women's Co-operative Guild and Women's Suffrage Societies attended at the House of Commons, and, when the result of the debate was made known, the indignation of the ladies sought expression in an impromptu demonstration outside.

This was immediately checked by the police, who, however, gallantly led the ladies to a corner in Broad Sanctuary, where a resolution was adopted viewing "with indignation and alarm the existing procedure of the House of Commons, which reduces legislation to a mere game of chance."

LOYAL LITERARY FUND DINNER.

Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity, presided at the 115th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund held at the Whitehall Rooms. The list of donations included a seventh donation of 52gs. from the King and £100 from the Gaekwar of Baroda who was one of the guests, the list amounting in all to close upon £1,400. In the course of his eloquent speech proposing the toast of the evening, Dr. Butler instanced many famous men who had needed monetary aid early in their careers, and recounted how Schiller, as a young man, was tormented almost to despair by the thought of the poverty which threatened him. In his twenty-third year, he wandered forth from Stuttgart empty in purse and in hope, but within a very few years some kind hand had ministered to him and given him what was necessary to the support of his noble genius and to the public alone he belonged till his early death. Only seven years before that premature death a young fellow of one of our smallest colleges at Cambridge was travelling in Germany with letters of introduction to the great Goethe and to the younger Schiler. Schiler received him like a brother, introduced him to his wife and family, took him up to his sanctum at night, and read to him parts of "Wallenstein," which was not published till two years later. "That young Cambridge man who received that delightful attention from Schiller in 1797," added Dr. Butler, "was my own dear father."

WHERE MISSING POSTAL PACKETS GO.

At Bow-street, Arthur Edward Thomas was charged on remand with stealing a letter containing a £5 Bank of England note and three postal orders. The accused was employed as a porter at the Lombard-street Post-office, and on March 15 last, a letter containing a bank-note and some postal orders posted at that office failed to reach its destination. Inquiries elicited the fact that the note was cashed for the prisoner by a cycle agent at Southend shortly after its disappearance. When arrested on this charge, the prisoner was seen to take from his pocket and throw away a postal packet. This was alleged to have been stolen from the Ludgate-street Post-office, where the prisoner was now employed. On being examined it was found to contain a box of dyspepsia lozenges, and Mr. McIntyre, who prosecuted, said that he should ask for the prisoner's committal for trial upon the charge of stealing the letter and contents and also the packet of lozenges. The accused, who admitted his guilt at the time of arrest, was committed for trial.

PLANTS AND SUICIDE.

Do plants ever commit suicide? The "County Gentleman" makes a suggestion of the kind in the case of some of the clematises: 'You can (it says) plant a clematis which does admirably for a few months, even for a few years, in a piece of ground which apparently suits it excellently, and suddenly on a particular day—even when it has been growing and blooming for two or three years—it seems to decide that it will die. The buds droop, the plant withers, and in a few hours it is brown and dead. Why? Nobody has satisfactorily explained this queer propensity to sudden death on the part of plants which under certain conditions not yet thoroughly understood, flourish amazingly well." This tendency to go off suddenly is not altogether confined to the clematis. Without any apparent reason the 'Marechal Niel" rose will sometimes go off "in a night," and limbs of an apricot tree wither as if struck by lightning. Whole beds of pansies succumb as if smitten with paralysis in their prime.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd June 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-6	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd June 1905 by Council Bills	£2,541,893
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 4th June 1905 to 31st March 1906	£13,955,107

Destroyers are in future to carry out battle-practice similar to that of the rest of the fleet, but under conditions laid down specially for themselves. The gunlayer is to fire as many rounds as he can during a one-minute run at a target 8ft. by 6ft. The vessel is to steam end-on at the target at a speed of from 10 to 15 knots, that is, for the 12-pounder gun. For the 6-pounder, its distance is to be 500 yards. The conditions seem satisfactory on the whole, for a destroyer steaming 15 knots towards a stationary object is approaching more rapidly than one doing 25 knots in chase of a torpedo-boat doing 18. The range is also sufficient. But the weakness of the rules seem to be that the speed is laid down with the object of enabling the firing to take place when vibration is at its lowest. It must be remembered, however, that this is a competition, one of the objects of which is to stimulate the men to make themselves efficient gunners.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Lady Rawson, wife of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, the Governor of New South Wales, has been ill for so long that the doctors ordered her away from Sydney. She has arrived in England accompanied by her daughter and her son, Mr. Wyat Rawson. The voyage home dod Lady Rawson much good. She may be able to return soon again to Sydney.

The Earl of Elgin to whom birthday congratulations are due was born in Canada six and fifty years ago, when his father, the eighth Earl was Governor-General there, and just eleven years ago he found himself somewhat unexpectedly following in his father's footsteps as Governor-General of India. Though his term as Viceroy involved him in a good deal of criticism, Lord Elgin is a peer of sound judgment and conspicuous fair-mindedness of which he has given ample evidence in his work as Chairman of the War Commission, and more recently as Chairman of the Committee of Three to which was delegated the delicate and difficult duty of adjudicating upon the bitter dispute between the Scottish Churches.

Mr. Frank Curzon made a mistake in producing Miss Wingrove at the Strand Theatre instead of, say, at the Criterion. He himself has said it, and most capable judges will agree with him. It would be a similar mistake to have produced A Chinese Honeymoon at Daly's. At the Criterion or the Prince of Wales's Miss Wingrove would have run for months. But it was too dainty and delicate for the Strand. Profiting by experience, Mr. Curzon is now seeking a suitable old rough-and-tumble farce, with plenty of obvious humour and fun. This he will have set to music, and this, no doubt, will prove to the tastes of the patrons of the Strand, where "A Chinese Honeymoon ran" for hundreds of nights.

Not for many years has Sardou "signed" a new play. There is a technical significance in this term which may not be generally appreciated in this country. A great author only "signs" a play in France when he is proud of it. If it is a "pot-boiler," or if he is not quite satisfied with it, he calls in a "collaborator," whose name is used in connection with the piece. But Sardou has signed "Les Merveilleuses," the libretto concerned with the Directoire period in France, which he is especially writing for Mr. George Edwardes. A sketch of the scope and scheme of this piece has already been given. It will be a romantic opera, and will be the most important production from the point of view of author, artists, and spectacle, of all Mr. George Edwardes's managerial career.

The Prime Minister has become a patron of the Westminster Hospital Bazaar, to be opened in Dean's-yard. Up to the present sixty-five members of the House of Commons have thus shown their interest in the bazaar. Mrs. Edgar Speyer's health having compelled her very reluctantly to give up the Charles II stall, the Countess of Yarmouth has undertaken its control, in conjunction with the Hon. Mrs. S. Goldman, Hon. Mrs. Anstruther, and Lady Haratia Erskine. The Westminster School Cadet Corps will provide the guard of honour on the occasion of the opening of the bazaar by the Duke of Connaught.

A half-length portrait of the German Empress occupied a prominent place in a Catholic boys' school in the Ermeland district of Eastern Prussia. Recently the Chaplain happened to look closely at the picture, and was horified to find that her Majesty was decolletee. A local house-painter provided a chaste covering of lace for her Majesty's neck, whereupon the picture was permitted to be re-hung in the schoolroom. This incident (says the "Tatler") is now forming the subject of an investigation by the Minister of Education, who considers it a gross insult to the Empress to assume that any picture of her could be immoral.

Scottish noblemen who are not representative peers or possessors of an English peerage have no right of admission to the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons and Lord Elibank last Session was directed to the distinguished Strangers' Gallery. But the "Times" points out, wider latitude formerly prevailed. Lord Balfour of Burleigh states that during the period from March 1869 when in consequence of statutory removal of the attainder passed upon his ancestor Robert in 1715 his title was restored to the list of Scottish Peers, until 1876, when he was elected one of the sixteen Scottish representative Peers, his claim to sit on the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons was never challenged, and he ascended thither without let or hindrance whenever he thought fit.

Mr. Charles Frohman has some curious things to say about actors and their relation to their audiences, apropos to his engagement of Mr. Huntley Wright. "I hold," says Mr. Frohman, 'that it is the audience which does the acting. The audience goes home saying, "How well So-and-So acted to-night.' The actor goes home and says, 'How well the audience acted to-night.' The good actor is he who can "compel" the audience to act well, who can make them provide the applause and the laughs, who can play upon them, and make them do their parts properly. It is this power which I think Mr. Wright possesses in so strong a degree. And it is for that reason that I am going to provide him with a non-musical play in which to appear at first. In musical comedy everything is done for the actor—the songs, the spectacle, the chorus—all help him enormously. In plays without music he has to make the situation for himself. And that is what I think Mr. Wright can do. At any rate, we are going to try."

Mr Arthur Bourchier has not yet finally decided whether the successor of The Walls of Jericho at the Garrick Theatre shall be The Duel—of which many details have recently been given in these columns—or Sheridan the new play he has secured from Miss Unger. He has as yet plenty of time in which to make up his mind, for Mr Sutro's drama shows no signs as yet of diminishing attractiveness to the public. Miss Unger's piece is concerned with a later romance of Sheridan, dramatist and politician. He is a widower, and is secretly beloved by the girl who is the intended wife of his son. The result is that the father runs raway with the girl. The scences of the play are laid at Wanstead—a place similar to Gretna Green in its relation to love affair of this sudden and secret kind.

Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Cyril Maude anticipated that "Everybody's Secret" would outlast their partnership and that it would be the final production of a joint reign so unfortunately dissolved by irreconcilable differences. It was even a point of discussion between them as to what should become of "Everybody's Secret" should it be in the full tide of its success when the time came for them to separate. Should Mr. Maude take it with him to his new home, and pay Mr. Harrison his share, or should Mr. Maude secure the piece right out? But 'Everybody's Secret" has settled the point for them. It will retire before they dissolve. It is curious, by the way, to notice that "The Beauty and the Barge" lived so briefly after it was removed from Wyndham's to the Haymarket and now "Everybody's Secret" is to be withdrawn although the production of "The Creole" so recently strengthened the programme considerably.

Baron de Robeck, whose somewhat sensational action against Captain Somerset Saunderson for a slander alleged to be uttered to Mrs. Charles Wilson has just been advanced a stage by the House of Lords proceedings, is a descendant of John Henry Fock, the Swedish nobleman who served in America with the French Army under the Comte de Rochambeau in 1781, naturalised in England eighty years latter, and marrying the daughter and heiress of the first Lord Gowran, a peerage now extinct, settled down in Ireland. His son fought with Sir John Moore in Spain, and came home to High Sheriff successively for Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, and married, first, the daughter of the second Lord Cloncurry, a marriage which was dissolved in 1828, and secondly the niece of the third Duke of Leinster. The present Baron is the fifth holder of the title and was formerly a captain in the Royal Artillery. He is forty-six, and married some nineteen years ago, the youngest daughter of Mr. L. W. Alexander, of Straw Hall, county Carlow:

General Booth said to one reporter in Melbourne: "I love Australia. I fell in love with the country when I first came. In England, when they bring anything made, written, or printed in Australia, I say 'Give it to me.' What you want most in Australia is immigration. Look at this Colony of Victoria, which is about one and a half times the size of England, and yet contains only a million of people. Isn't there room for many more?"

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.

Mrs. E. B. Choppell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

"I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills cure constipation. Sugar-coated, mild, but effective.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umta, Captain D. F. Lee, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, reports having experienced in the Bay of Bengal light to moderate westerly wind and smooth sea, on the Malabar Coast light N. W. to N. E. winds and occasional showers of rain, with moderate westerly swell, Northward of Carwar. The P. and O. Co's s. s. Chusan, Captain H. W. Kenrick, which reached at Bombay on the 4th instant, from China had fresh to light monsoon and cloudy moderate S. W. and westerly swell. The steamer King Robert, Captain E. M. Saunders, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Colombo, met with 1st port squally weather, latter port fine The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Ischia, which reached at Bombay on Tuesday from China, encountered strong winds in the Gulf of Bengal. The steamer Provincia, Captain Courtade, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Colombo, experienced moderate breeze N. E. to E. N. E.

KEMP & CO., LD.,—CUMBALLA HILL.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the 6th and 7th June.

Inch.	cents.
0	4[illegible]

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date June	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
5th	81°	70°	0	13

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·684	Calm	9	95·0	79·9	81	.....	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·627	ENE	5	102·2	85·2	33	.....	0·00	— 0·10
Muscat	29·6 6	Calm	2	104·2	90·0	40	.....	0·00	— 0·23
Aden (29th) ...	29·692	ENE	12	95·3	83·8	76	.....	0·50	+ 0·50
Lahore	29·56	NE	5	106·4	77·2	60	0·04	0·36	+ 0·23
Sirsa	29·521	SW	6	102·	82·1	51	.....	0·00	— 0·15
Delhi	29·591	W	5	105·2	84·7	33	.....	0·00	— 0·21
Agra	29·555	SW	8	108·5	81·9	60	0·33	0·76	+ 0·65
Cawnpore	29·5 5	W	10	108·	82·5	[illegible]	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Allahabad ...	29·561	W	12	108·5	87·9	31	.....	0·37	0·00
Jhansi	29·537	WNW	8	107·	88·7	0	.....	0·33	+ 0·25
Jacobabad	29·533	S	5	117·5	8[illegible]·2	30	.....	[illegible]	0·00
Karachi	29·575	SE	11	92·9	79·2	76	.....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·6·5	SW	6	103·	85·6	48	.....	0·00	— 0·02
Ajmere	29·680	SW	17	104·4	84·5	62	.....	0·00	— 0·07
Deesa	29·665	SW	21	105·1	82·0	73	.....	0·00	— 0·03
Ahmedabad ..	29·693	SSW	8	105·5	84·1	63	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Bhuj	29·642	SW	31	95·3	80·5	82	.....	0·00	— 0·09
Jamnagar ...	29·665	SW	28	100·1	81·8	64	.....	0·00	— 0·02
Dwarka	29·669	SSW	23	89·4	82·[illegible]	66	.....	0·00	.....
Rajkot	29·654	SW	23	100·5	80·5	59	.....	0·00	— 0·23
Bhavnagar Para.	29·712	SW	20	103·6	82·5	59	.....	0·00	— 0·33
Veraval	29·722	SW	15	85·4	82·2	8[illegible]	0·01	0·04	+ 0·04
Neemuch	29·630	WSW	22	96·	75·7	62	.....	0·0[illegible]	— 0·22
Indore	29·729	W	13	95·1	77·1	67	.....	0·00	— 0·61
Saugor	29·633	W	8	98·4	76·1	51	0·29	0·47	+ 0·14
Jubbulpore ...	29·642	W	3	100·5	74·[illegible]	44	0·14	0·14	— 0·[illegible]
Hoshangabad	29·675	WNW	6	105·	82·2	48	.....	0·02	— 0·56
Khandwa	29·705	NW	9	104·1	8[illegible]·1	55	.....	0·0	— 0·51
Raipur	29·611	SW	8	109·8	85·4	34	.....	0·23	— 0·29
Nagpur	29·656	N[illegible]	10	107·6	77·6	35	.....	0·45	— 0·07
Amraoti	29·681	W	19	105·2	83·3	46	.....	0·00	— 0·83
Akola	29·711	W	14	103·2	82·[illegible]	50	.....	0·00	— 0·99
Surat	29·720	S	15	93·7	82·6	69	.....	0·0[illegible]	— 0·16
Malegaon	29·711	WSW	13	102·5	77·0	47	.....	0·0	— 0·51
Bombay	29·770	SW	7	92·2	83·0	70	0·01	0·0	— 2·39
Poona	29·782	W	[illegible]	95·0	73·4	57	.....	0·0	— 1·01
Ahmednagar.	29·757	NW	11	97·4	72·[illegible]	81	.....	0·00	— 1·29
Aurangabad ..	29·732	W	21	95·[illegible]	73·7	59	.....	0·0	.....
Sholapur	29·767	NW	16	102·7	76·5	50	.....	0·00	— 1·10
Ratnagiri	29·757	ESE	7	91·6	79·8	65	.....	0·11	— 4·34
Bijapur	29·774	W	14	98·4	72·2	55	.....	0·00	— 1·06
Belgaum	29·788	WSW	15	89·3	67·8	72	.....	0·00	— 1·79
Mormugoa ...	29·809	Calm	1	90·[illegible]	79·4	81	0·03	0·1[illegible]	— 2·82
Karwar	29·803	W	6	89·8	78·5	82	0·13	0·13	— 6·37
Mangalore	29·81[illegible]	SSE	4	9[illegible]·4	78·9	80	0·03	0·40	— 6·[illegible]
Calicut	29·82[illegible]	ESE	5	89·7	77·4	88	0·[illegible]7	0·76	— [illegible]
Cochin	29·835	SE	1	87·2	76·1	91	0·11	0·65	— 5·49
Bangalore ...	29·806	SW	9	88·8	70·3	79	0·30	0·30	— 0·91
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·738	WNW	5	98·4	81·1	45	.....	0·00	— 0·59
Masulipatam.	29·685	WSW	11	107·7	82·3	56	0·02	0·13	— 0·75
Bellary	29·77[illegible]	NNW	9	100·5	77·3	51	.....	0·14	— 0·12
Cuddapa	29·741	NW	M	104·7	83·9	54	.....	0·00	— 0·76
Madras	29·760	SW	15	104·0	81·5	69	.....	0·01	— 0·49
Coimbatore ...	29·809	SW	7	92·4	74·1	72	.....	0·0[illegible]	— 0·[illegible]
Trichinopoly.	29·792	SE	4	102·1	76·[illegible]	77	0·[illegible]	0·18	+ 0·73
Nagapatam ...	29·779	SW	13	98·8	76·5	[illegible]1	.....	0·24	— 0·05
Colombo	29·830	SSW	14	86·0	78·0	83	0·09	0·14	— 2·65

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·25 (0·25); G. T. H.=0·55 (0·55); St. G. H.=0·50 (0·50); C. P.=0·[illegible] (0·[illegible]).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Jaipur, Allahabad and Cawnpore and has been almost steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are feebly cyclonic at Colombo and Cochin and also at Karwar and Ratnagiri, while they are south-easterly at Calicut and Mangalore. Elsewhere they are mostly blowing from south-west and north-west. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Neemuch and Aurangabad, and fresh to strong over the Deccan, Lower Sind and in Ceylon.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in defect at Sirsa, Bhuj and Neemuch and 5° to 8° in excess at Sholapur Bijapur Masulipatam and Madras; minimum 7° in defect at Jubbulpore and 5° to 11° in excess at Delhi, Sirsa, Akola and Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Mormugao Raipur and Ahmedabad.

Rain in light showers fell along the coast from Cochin to Mormugao and also at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Musulipatam, Bombay, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Veraval and Agra.

Weather.—Rain in local showers is to be expected on the West Coast to the south of Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE following letter is published in relation to an incident of the King's visit to Paris:—I should be greatly obliged to you, if you would kindly give publicity to the following contradiction of reports which have appeared in some of the English papers with reference to the King's most gracious command to a young lady (who is my daughter) to come to the Hotel Bristol to gratify her desire to see him prior to his departure from Paris. She is described as a cripple, hopelessly paralysed, and wan-featured, and in other papers as a paralysed girl, and a purely imaginary and most incorrect sketch was published in an illustrated paper of a pitiful invalid on a stretcher taking the extended hand of the King! It is also stated that her mother addressed herself to the manager of the hotel to gain admittance to His Majesty's presence!! Will you allow me to relate the true facts of the case? The young lady, who is in her eighteenth year and of good family, is not at all paralytic; she is, on the contrary, in glowing health, and radiant with freshness and bright spirits notwithstanding that she is refraining from walking at present by the advice of a Parisian specialist in order to more thoroughly complete the entire cure of a sprained knee. The King having heard that, to her great disappointment, a box at the theatre he attended could not be secured at any price for her, as it was too late when the announcement of his presence there reached her, very graciously commanded her, through Sir Francis Bertie, to come the next morning to the hotel, where every facility would be given her. At the appointed hour the young lady drove up accompanied by her mother. She was charmingly attired in a pastel blue pelisse ornamented with guipure and ermine, and wore a white plumed hat with blonde veil and she carried in her arms the smallest Brussels griffon in Paris. When the King came and spoke to her she replied with a sweet composure. She was, of course, deeply touched by his kindness and charmed by his musical voice and the unsurpassable gentleness of manner, which marks him so strongly as 'un homme de coeur, able to enter intuitively into the feelings of others. It is to that inexpressible charm of manner that his Majesty owes his extreme popularity in France, where rich and poor alike all say "Ah, le Roi Edouard est bien-aime en France!"

Stories of Royal children are generally regarded with some suspicion but I have had a reliable assurance that the following is authentic. The Princess Victoria of York was recently asked whether she would like to have a little sister. After some deliberation she replied: "A sister, yes; but not another Princess." There is a world of suggestion in that reply.

The young King of Spain, like King Edward and King Leopold, is an enthusiastic motorist, and this causes no little uneasiness to his Ministers, who apart from the question of his personal safety, do not approve of their King, disguised in visored cap and goggles, seeing a good deal more of his country and people than he would do were he to make a royal progress surrounded by officials. Indeed, so strongly did his Ministers feel at the time of the young King's last motor tour that not only did the Cabinet invoke the intervention of the Queen-mother, but the Premier threatened to resign if the projected tour were insisted upon.

A well-known novelist, who, by his own desire, shall be as nameless as one of those novels of mystery and diplomacy of his which have won him a world-wide reputation, informs me that all the differences between the Queen of Saxony and her husband have now been amicably settled. My correspondent and his wife are personal friends of the Queen, and he adds that recent differences would never have arisen, but for certain irresponsible Continental journalists, who invented interviews and gossip that had no foundation whatsoever. As the countess of Montignoso, the Queen lives incognito in a pretty villa in Florence with her infant daughter, Monica, a sweet, fair-haired child of two years. She has with her the Countess Tugger, one of the best-known ladies at the Austrian Court, as lady-in-waiting, and leads a very quiet and retired life.

Some absurd reports have been rife about certain London jewellers offering the Queen twelve thousand pounds for a rope of pearls, but, as a matter of fact, she has no intention of selling any of her magnificent jewels, as she is wealthy and has no occasion for so doing. It appears that for many months the Court agents have been investigating the reports invented by Continental agents, with the result that the King of Saxony has not only given the Queen charge of the Princess Monica, but has considerably increased her income. The Queen is an accomplished linguist, a clever composer of music, and a great lover of horses. She may be seen every morning riding in the Cascine in Florence, but at an early hour before there are any curious onlookers.

Viscount Trafalgar, whose tragic death came as such a shock to his friends and relatives, had borne that courtesy designation for upwards of half a century. His father, the octogenarian Earl Nelson, who, although neither the oldest peer nor the Father of the House of Lords, has, nevertheless, borne the family honours longer than any member of that House, does not, of course, descend lineally from the hero, who fell at Trafalgar a hundred years ago. His progenitor is the great admiral's brother, who was created an Earl three weeks after Horatio Lord Nelson's death, with remainder to his sister's son. The present Earl's patronymic is really Bolton, although he has not only exchanged that surname for Nelson but has christened all his sons Horatio after their immortal great granduncle.

Trafalgar (which the family, by-the-way, accents on the last syllable, and not as the world at large pronounces the square) has given a name not only to Earl Nelson's viscountcy—which is styled in the patent of creation Merton of Trafalgar—but also to his family seat near Salisbury. Trafalgar House was bought out of the Parliamentary grant of £120,000, which was voted to Nelson's family after his death, on the motion of Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. Each of the Admiral's sisters got £10,000 his brother (the first Earl) another £10,000, and the balance was spent on the Wiltshire estate. A perpetual pension of £5,000 a year was also annexed to the Earldom. The Duke of Wellington's pension, voted ten years later, was limited to himself and his two next successors in the Dukedom, so that the present Duke (the fourth) does not enjoy it.

Sir William Bailey who owns a beautiful seat near Manchester, was presented with the freedom of the City of London last week. He was knighted by Queen Vicotoria on the first boat to enter the Manchester Ship Canal. Sir William has been well-known for years as an eminent engineer and antiquary, but it is his most recent invention that will bring him world-wide notice and fame. This is a piece of mechanism fixed at one of the docks on the Thames for recording the height of the tide and all its fluctuations, a most simple, but absolutely reliable contrivance, which will be of immense value.

Viscount Grimston, to whom you referred recently as one of the heaviest oars that ever gained his blue, is (writes a correspondent) the only son of a father, who is also of somewhat massive proportions. Lord Grimston is the heir to an historic estate, since it was once the property of the great Sir Francis Bacon, who wrote most of his philosophical works at Gorhambury. Another interesting point is that the greater portion of the estate lies within the boundary of the ancient Roman city of Verulamium. Among his other future possessions are the only Roman theatre in the kingdom—buried, but quite intact, even to the painting on the walls, a priceless collection of pictures with some notable portrait of Bacon, and a whole King's share in the New River Company. Lord Grimston is an apostle of the no-hat crusade. I have seen him in rain and in sunshine walking along the streets of St. Albans and the roads and lanes in the neighbourhood always carrying his hat in his hand, and when riding his bicycle his hat is generally tied on behind the saddle.

The news that the clever Neapolitan novelist Signora Matilde Serao is engaged in writing a play for her old friend and comrade Eleanora Duse is of particular interest to an English public on account of the popularity of both authoress and actress. The title of the new play, which contains only four characters, is After the Pardon. Matilde Serao was born in Greece. Her father however, was a Neapolitan, and in Naples she spent her childhood and early youth. But it was in Rome that she won her spurs as a journalist, making her debut in a short-lived journal called the Cronica Bisamtina at the age of twenty. Later, as Chiquita, she gained much prestige by her clever and interesting contributions to the Capitan Fracassa.

A distinguished member of the staff of this paper was Signor Edouard Scarfoglio. He, her severest literary critic, fell in love with her, and ended in becoming her husband. After the marriage, they both left the Capitan Fracassa to found the famous Courrier de Rome, which after a brilliant existence in its birthplace migrated to Naples, and became the flourishing Courrier de Naples. Matilde Serao's impressions of these strenuous days in which she worked unsparingly in the cause of the newspaper, side by side with her husband, are recorded in her novel. "The Life and Adventures of Riccardo Joanno." The Signora has a family of six children besides an adopted little girl, whose mother died in Napoles under tragic and painful circumstances.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

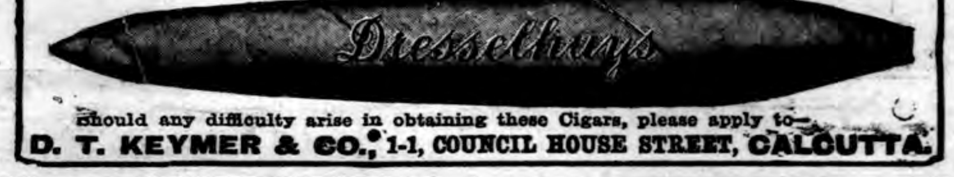
LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S
DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS
MALTED MILK
A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.
Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking.
It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.
INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 31, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.



DRESSELHUYS
DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone. But their quality is the best.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD. B
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
&

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!
Insist
upon having BRITISH made
DUNLOP TYRES
One Quality only—
THE VERY BEST.
A BRITISH invention, made by BRITISH work people, with BRITISH capital.
Guaranteed for thirteen months.
Write for booklet—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

INSTANT RELIEF.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed
For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS
Safe for Children.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
Of all Chemists & Stores. Be sure you get Powell's with above Trade Mark.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
215,000 copies issued.
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
Animals
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.
Massage
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s.

High Class and Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes

Asked for everywhere, and of the same High-Class Quality as when first imported twenty years ago.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE RECREATION
D. M. DUKLE & Co.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S BUTTER-SCOTCH

(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)

"Really wholesome Confectionery."

Other Specialities.
- NOUGAT.
- RAHAT LAKUHM.
- RUSSIAN TOFFEE.
- ALMOND ROCK.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E B Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

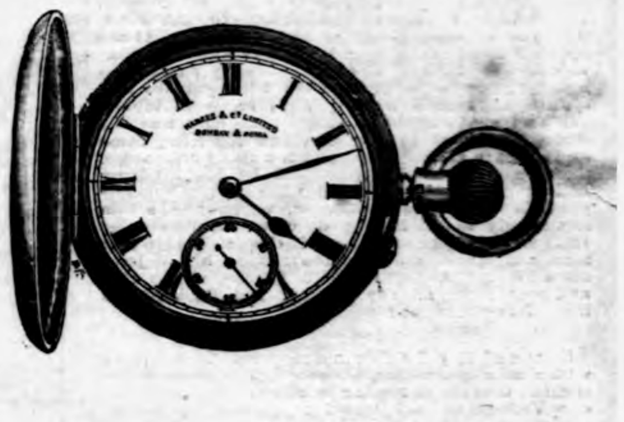
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

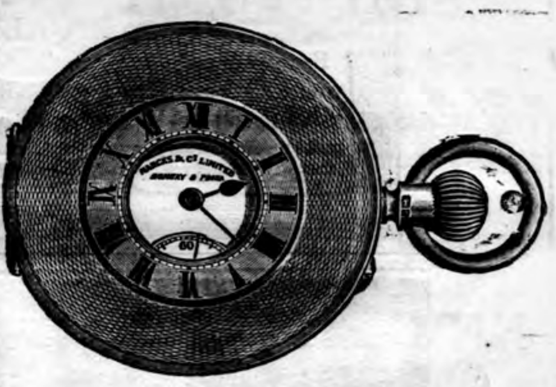
are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES


Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
can compete in
QUALITY AND PRICE
with any watch on the market.


Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

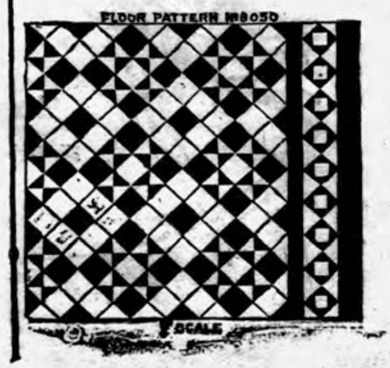
I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

Loudest, Largest and Best Chime bell made.
Size: 3½ inches.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, ondonL, E. C.

BOOTE'S TILES

FLOOR PATTERN No 8050

SCALE

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue [illegible].—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.